

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

MAY 1952

IN THIS ISSUE

WATCH OUT FOR THESE COMMIE SWINDLES

BY FRED WOLTMAN • LOUIS F. BUDENZ
GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY • VICTOR RIESEL





"This is my favorite haunt!"

Millions of mere mortals know that you haven't a ghost of a chance of finding a beer as fine as Schlitz. For Schlitz has a taste which haunts you so pleasantly that once you try this great beer you come back to it again and again. As a matter of fact,

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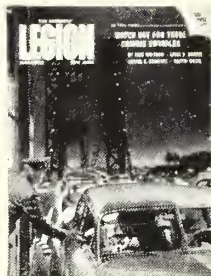
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THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

VOL. 52 No. 5



If you've ever stopped to pay a toll with your wife acting as cashier, you'll enjoy the article starting on page 16.

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Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included.

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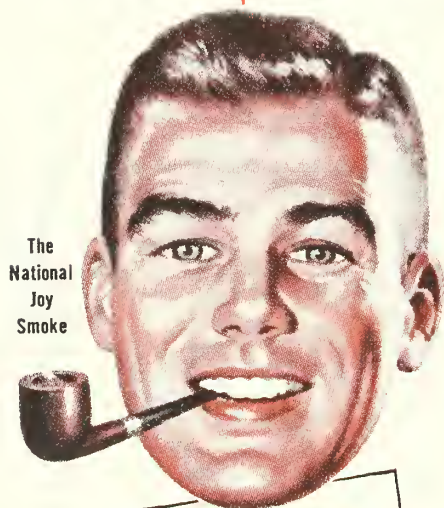
a bit about
"Bite"



SOME FOODS taste better when the "bite" of mustard, horse-radish or sauce is added!



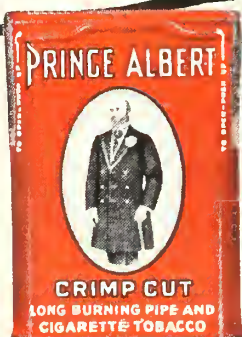
SMOKING TOBACCO tastes better when the "bite" is out! Prince Albert is specially treated to insure against tongue bite!



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*Process patented July 30, 1907

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Smoke

PRINCE ALBERT
than any other tobacco

Sound Off!



Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off, The American Legion Magazine, 580 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

GOOD SUGGESTION

Sir: I have been wondering why you don't suggest to your readers who want to know as much as possible about the menace of communism, that they write to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Room 226, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C. for the series of pamphlets prepared and issued by the Committee on "100 Things You Should Know About Communism."

E. Rutledge
Long Beach, Calif.



ANY SCOTS IN THE HOUSE?

Sir: You state in your March issue that a firm is manufacturing miniature bagpipes. That is certainly a cheerful piece of news. How low can an American company sink in musical debasement? The death screams of pigs are celestial in comparison to the groans and squeals of those accursed instruments. Bagpipes are ignored by musicians unions, despised by everyone who can't play them and their music is repetitive, uninteresting and monotonous. There is one consolation however. They can't be played without kilts.

Tobias J. Fitzpatrick
New York City

POLE OR LITH?

Sir: Arthur Bliss Lane's *The Truth About the Katyn Forest Massacre* in your February issue was a top-notch article. I should like however, to point out a slight inaccuracy so that more Americans will know the truth about Kosciuszko. Kosciuszko was born in Lithuania of Lithuanian parents. But because he lived when Poland and Lithuania were united he is usually referred to as a Pole. Arthur Bliss Lane made that oft repeated error when he stated: "Let us not forget that two very brave Poles, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, helped to win our War of Independence."

J. A. Stanaitis
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

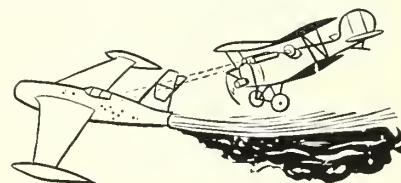
NEVER SAW REPORT

Sir: In your February issue Arthur Bliss Lane writes of a dark conspiracy among

officials in Washington, in 1943 and later, to conceal the facts of the Katyn massacre from the American people. Since I am the only civilian whom he mentions by name, may I call your attention to some facts which he ignores? There is no doubt now that the Russians committed the Katyn massacre. When and how Mr. Lane became satisfied of that is not clear. He could not have seen the decisive piece of evidence, Colonel Van Vliet's report, before May 1945; and from his article it seems that he did not know of it till much later. So far as I can recall (and I don't think I would have forgotten that) I never saw it during my government service, which ended in September 1945.

Elmer Davis
Washington, D.C.

▼ The facts may not have reached Mr. Davis so his O.W.I. could inform Americans of the grisly hoax, but the facts were known in Washington even before they were confirmed by Colonel Van Vliet's report, made to Major General Clayton Bissell in the Pentagon on May 22, 1945, two years after the discovery of the mass graves. *Editors*



F-80's BETTER THAN CAMELS

Sir: In reading Whitehouse's article, *Now That Was an Air War*, in your January issue, I was struck with the injustice he did to modern aircraft. I grant him that due to high speeds today's air battles don't begin to match the dogfights of World War I, but I say than an F-80 could down ten Sopwith Camels and be little more than scratched. A plane with "rifle" fire power and a speed of under 150 m.p.h. is just a sitting duck for any type of fighter made within the last ten years. If not, why don't the allies use Sopwith Camels against the Russian Mig's?

John Myers
Tempe, Ariz.

Sir: Your article *Now That Was an Air War!* by Arch Whitehouse was only of amusing value until I remembered I was working with a fellow who holds license No. 12 for pilots. I toted the copy into his office and was I surprised when he told me that the author was quite correct in

everything and certainly had an authoritative approach. I read that article again. Sure makes one happy to learn of authentic stories and backed by a lad who worked with Bishop at one time.

Millard E. Benson
Burlington, N. C.



DIAMONDS vs TITANIA

Sir: Titania is a synthetic reproduction of the mineral rutile and is not a synthetic diamond as Lester David calls it in your March issue. According to the Gemological Institute of America and The American Gem Society I quote a ruling: It is considered unethical for a registered jeweler to imply that a stone is a synthetic variety of any gemstone other than of that genuine stone which has approximately the same physical, chemical and optical properties.

Milton Kranzler
Chicago, Ill.

EGGS AT 27¢

Sir: Our National Commander, Donald Wilson, may know his p's and q's in the Legion but he's way off the beam in blaming the farmer for inflationary trends in meat-prices and other farm products. Hundreds of other industries are subsidized by the government but where are all the lavish price protections he says the farmer is having? How is it we're losing money with every dozen eggs we sell at 27 cents? Instead of reading, "When corn is expensive meat is too," his article should have stated "meat *should* be too" for right now the farmer's plight is feeding expensive corn to *cheap* hogs. Just a quick glance at the markets should convince Mr. Wilson that the middleman is making much more than the farmer.

Evan Nelson
Lafayette, Minn.

NEW MEMBER

Sir: Although I belong to other vet organizations, I now have joined The American Legion because of your excellent magazine. It's such a spirited pro-American magazine that I read most of the articles.

J. J. Gorski
San Diego, Calif.

THAT WELL KNOWN PROF

Sir: Why do they always bolster the standing of Owen Lattimore by calling him "a Johns Hopkins University professor and Far Eastern specialist"? As far as I ever heard he is not even an undergraduate and never completed more than three months of college studies. Page Freda Utley! He has managed to overawe a lot of professors by concealing his college attainments, if any.

W. C. Davis
Rochester, N. Y.

AN OPEN LETTER TO JAMES C. JONES, JR.

Sir: Your article *All's Quiet on the Home Front* in the February issue is a timely one. However, I wonder if any soldier anywhere ever returned from the wars without that same feeling of resentment towards the civilian who stayed at home, and who, in many instances, profited personally, if indirectly, from the fighting.

An angle that you missed, however, is the resentment felt by some civilians toward the returned soldier.

You speak of public enthusiasm in 1945. When I returned from 23 months in MTO I was appointed car commander on a troop train taking returnees to Ogden, Utah. On the trip to Ogden I saw troops deliberately overcharged at various stops. I protested, explaining that these chaps were returning from combat. I was informed—in effect—that it was tough luck for the troops!

A brother of mine called volunteers for overseas duty "escapists." A sister asked me if it wasn't true that combat veterans were adventurers, and did I think that veterans were going to "raid the treasury." A friend of mine told me that he subscribed to war bond issues, got his name in the papers, and then cashed his bonds in.

Not one of the foregoing showed by word or action that they appreciated what the veterans had done for them. Not one of the foregoing hadn't profited personally and materially from the war.

But remember, Sir, there are many, many good Americans who do not seek to profit from sacrifices, made by the Korean War veterans. And many good Americans do give blood or there wouldn't be any at all. You know how one man can give a whole outfit a bad reputation. And evidence of a selfish, irresponsible attitude on the part of some civilians could easily give Korean veterans an inaccurate picture. Taxes are high, very high. And politics are important—political considerations largely determine where the tax money goes, how it is spent. National political trends influence international political trends—UN action.

Don't think that most of us civilians don't deplore the state of affairs in Korea. But it takes united political action to effect a change. And that means politics, and time. It will take political action to rid our government of traitors, fuzzy brained intellectuals and gangsters. It will take political action to force our professional educators to stop their phoney liberal-progressive-communistic mouthings. It will take political action to put the United States on a solid foundation.

Another thing—the apathy on the part of some civilians is due, I know, to calling the Korean War a police action. Of course it isn't and this is becoming more and more apparent to more and more people.

You will note, if you regularly read *The American Legion Magazine* that The American Legion is doing everything possible to repay and help the Korean War veterans.

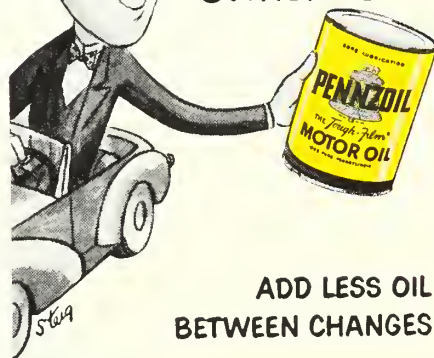
Please believe that most of us are good Americans and do appreciate what the Korean War veterans have done, and are doing for us and our country.

Frank R. Young
Haines, Alaska

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THE **E**ditor's **C**orner

PLAN TO SEE THIS MOVIE!

It isn't often that we urge our readers to go to the movies, but before long your neighborhood theater will be showing the Paramount Picture *My Son John*, and it is our fervent hope that every American will see it.

Not long ago this film was previewed at National Headquarters, and what National Commander Donald R. Wilson said on that occasion will interest every Legionnaire:

"This can be one of the most important pictures ever made," he declared. "Although we are at war with communism, there is still confusion and misunderstanding about this menace and how it has been able to make such inroads. *My Son John*, in sharp, bold strokes, cuts through the confusion and shows what communism is, how it is spread, and its corrosive effects on the individual, the home and the nation. It shows, too, how communism can be met and overcome in the home, the church, the school, and the Legion at the Post level.

"The American Legion extends congratulations to all who helped make this picture possible, and to Paramount Pictures for bringing it out. It shows what an overwhelming force for good the motion picture industry can marshal, and to encourage the industry to continue the good work I call on all Legionnaires and all Americans to see it without fail."

Turn to the National Legionnaire section for more about *My Son John*.

THEY HAD EXPERTS THEN TOO

You probably recall the article "The Citizen Soldier" by General Douglas MacArthur in the January issue. In the course of arranging for that article, we learned of a quotation which, framed, hung in the General's office. It reads as follows:

A ROMAN GENERAL'S OPINION of "MILITARY CRITICS"

Lucius Aemilius Paulus, a Roman Consul, who had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians, B.C. 168, went out from the Senate-house into the assembly of the people and addressed them as follows:

"In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia, who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass that territory should be entered, where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if anything is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on trial before them. These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs; for everyone cannot encounter injurious reports with the same constancy

and firmness of mind as Fabius did, who chose to let his own ability be questioned through the folly of the people, rather than to mismanage the public business with a high reputation. I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise, who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment. What then is my opinion? That commanders should be counselled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those who have made the art of war their particular study, and whose knowledge is derived from experience; from those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy; who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of the danger. If, therefore, anyone thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be furnished with a ship, a horse, a tent; even his travelling charges shall be defrayed. But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot. The city, in itself, furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking within its own precincts, and rest assured that we shall pay no attention to any councils but such as shall be framed within our camp."

Livy, (*Titus Livius) HISTORY OF ROME.
Vol. 7, Book XLIV, Chapter 22.

Translation by George Baker, A.M.

*Titus Livius (Livy) born 59 B.C., died A.D. 17.

DON'T ASK US, ASK THEM

We keep getting letters from readers expressing appreciation for our articles exposing various aspects of the communist conspiracy and asking why more general magazines don't publish such material.

It isn't that there isn't plenty of excellent material being written. We see a lot of it, by top-notch authors, and we keep hearing of things which could be developed into exciting and significant exposés of communism. But for some reason very few national magazines choose to discuss the subject in a way that might displease a certain class of reader.

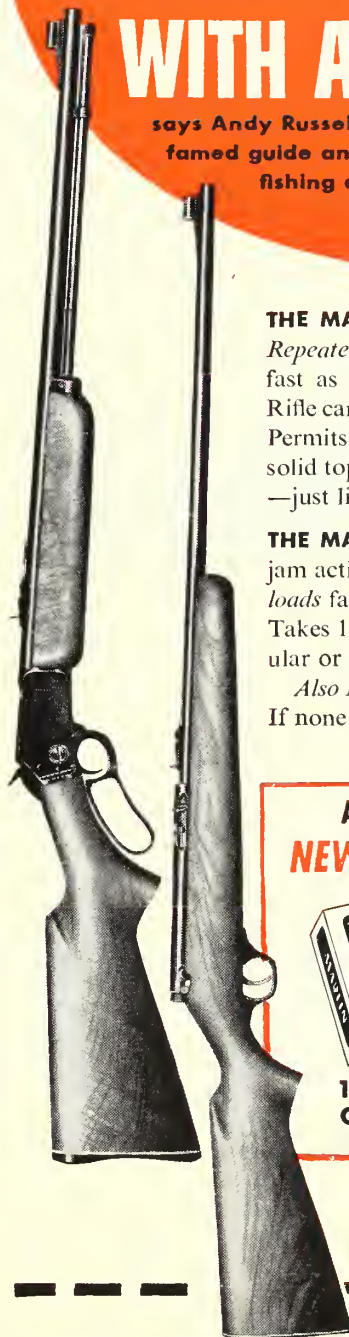
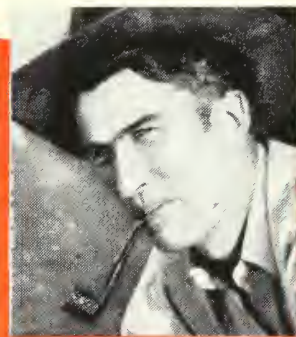
If you are among those who have noticed this phenomenon, we'd suggest that you write to the publishers concerned. Maybe they aren't aware that Americans would like to know what the Kremlin's serfs in this country are up to.

AMERICAN HISTORY MADE EXCITING

It is often charged that Americans know little about the things that made this country great. One of the reasons advanced for this is that most history books make pretty dull reading. That, however, is an accusation which cannot be made against *This Is America—My Country*, a truly stirring two-volume set of books just published by Wm. H. Wise & Co. In these lavishly illustrated volumes the story of this country's birth and growth are told in the words of the people who made America, in their letters, diaries and records—as thrilling as any adventure yarn.

Take it from
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"YOU'LL SHOOT BETTER
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ONLY 25¢

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FREE! Armstrong's handy 88-page Road Atlas-Radio Guide! Send 10¢ to cover postage. Dept. A-1. Armstrong Rubber Company, West Haven 16, Connecticut.

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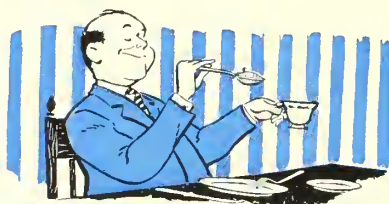


PRODUCTS PARADE

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

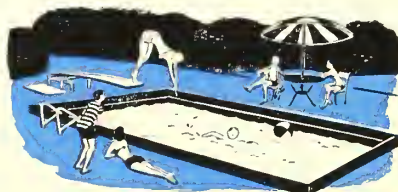
WHEN THE WEEDS COME UP

A gadget that attaches to a lawn mower and which is supposed to rid the lawn of weeds with a minimum of effort is being marketed by the New Haven Garden Tool Co., P. O. Box 1069, New Haven, Conn. Called the Tee-Weed, it consists of flexible wires which are mounted on a bar ahead of the cutting reel of the mower. As you push the mower the wires comb the grass and lift long weeds and seed heads upright for the mower blades. The Tee-Weed is \$3.50 and is guaranteed to fit all mowers and to be satisfactory.



FOR TEA DRINKERS

A new kind of tea infuser, which makes an unusual gift item in case you aren't a tea drinker yourself, is being imported from England and offered by Lord George, Ltd., 1270 Broadway, New York City 1. Resembling a teaspoon with a hinged cover which snaps tightly shut, the infuser makes it possible to brew a quick cup or pot of tea with a minimum of fuss. Silverplated on nickel silver, it's priced at \$2.50 postpaid and tax included.



SWIMMING POOL FOR NON-TYCOONS

Now you don't have to be a millionaire or a movie star to own your own private swimming pool. A full-size, lawn-type pool measuring 27 by 13 feet and ranging from three to five feet in depth can now be had for \$275. Manufactured by the Bilnor Corporation, Maspeth, L. I., the pool is made of 20 gauge Vinylite and consists of a liner that fits tightly into an excavation below ground level. Once in place the pool becomes a permanent installation. Also avail-

able is a bumper which runs around the pool, costing \$75, and a cover which sells for \$50. The pool holds 10,000 gallons of water which in turn holds 15 or more people.



SIMPLE SUN VISOR

A practical kind of automobile sun visor which is inexpensive and can be installed by anyone in a matter of moments is the new Filterzone, made by the Filterzone Auto-Vision Co., 641 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn 21. Approved by Motor Vehicle Bureaus of all states this visor is made of a heavy gauge plastic which is mounted on the inside of your windshield merely by pressing. No screws, clips or adhesives are necessary, and, according to the manufacturer, they will not warp, twist or buckle. The price is \$2.95, and they are custom cut for various makes and models of cars.

FUSE AT HAND

Greater safety and convenience are the features of a new kind of fuse container being made by the F. H. Smith Mfg. Co., 3037-3047 Carroll Ave., Chicago 12. The container is a Bakelite coupling which holds a small fuse and has two outlets. The entire unit is plugged into a wall outlet. If the line is overloaded the fuse blows at that point, making it unnecessary to go back to the main fuse box to replace the fuse. Called the Fireguard, the device sells for 95¢ and extra fuses cost a dime. Available at hardware and radio stores.

FOR THE LADIES

A simple way of keeping iron cords from getting tangled is offered by the Lewatt Specialty Co., 521 Park Ave., Detroit 26. The solution is found in the Watson Iron-Cord Guide, a plastic ring encircled by a spring steel bracket which grips an end of the ironing board. The electric cord runs through the ring and is kept at the right degree of tension by means of a 3-ounce weight. The price is \$1.50 postpaid.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine



ZELAN JACKET

L810—Light weight, water repellent Zelan Jacket. American Legion insignia processed on left front. Excellent for year-round wear. Sizes (36) small, (38-40) medium, (42-44) large and (46-48) extra large. Available in Oyster (cream) or Navy blue color. Be sure to specify. Immediate shipment. \$5.95



"T" SHIRT

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L755 (white) and L756 (blue) Official American Legion Shirts. Well made, perfectly styled in solid white or Legion blue. Extra strong and long wearing. Soft collar, two large button-down breast pockets and military shoulder straps. Best quality pre-shrunk poplin, guaranteed absolutely color-fast. Removable Legion buttons of best quality, heavily gold-plated and enameled in colors. Sizes from 13½ to 18 and all standard sleeve lengths. Specify correct size. Immediate delivery.

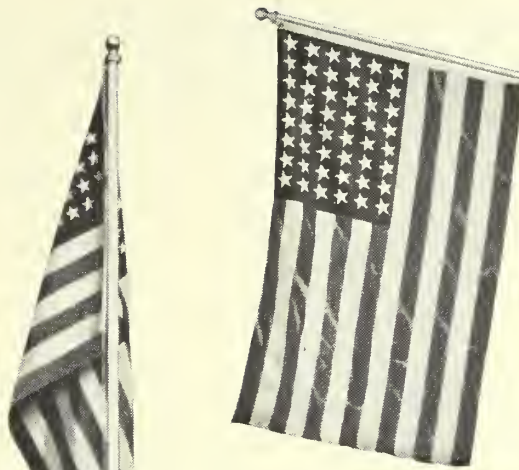
L755—White Shirt. \$5.20
L756—Blue Shirt. 5.40

All wool, full length Legion Gold or Blue tie, with 1¼ inch embroidered emblem applied as illustrated. Specify color.

L751—Legion Gold Tie. \$1.10
L750—Legion Blue Tie. 1.10

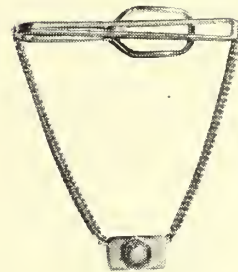
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L1230-1—Consists of 2½' x 4' rayon taffeta U. S. Flag, 2 piece 10' white enameled pole and special lawn socket. F.O.B. New York City, complete. \$10.05
L1230-2—Same as L1230-1, except flag is all-wool bunting with sewed stars and stripes. F.O.B. New York City, complete. . . \$10.50



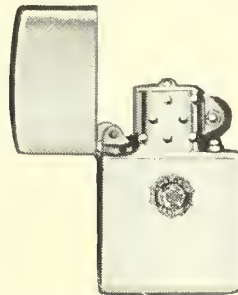
LEGION TIE CHAIN

LN937—Unusual value. Gold-plated Tie Chain. Midget Legion emblem, bright polished edges, matted center signet plate. Gift box. Complete with Federal Excise Tax. \$1.80



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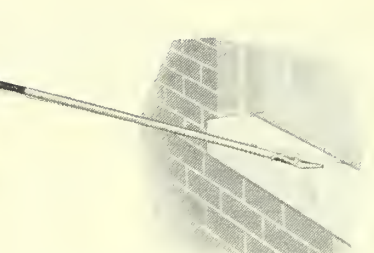
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2 x 3 feet.	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.40
3 x 5 feet.	4.10	10.20
4 x 6 feet.	6.15	14.85
5 x 8 feet.	8.50	22.65
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Above prices include delivery charges. Two weeks required for delivery.



POST CAPS—STYLE 1 LETTERING

Post numerals on right-hand side and State name in full on left side below emblem.
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L1275/CC—Heavy weight, top quality, full-length zipper. Each. \$.50
12 or more, per dozen. \$5.00



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Post numerals on right hand side and name of City in full with State name abbreviated on left beneath emblem.
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L1275/S2—Standard quality. 3.95
Additional lettering on right side of cap at 13c per letter. No. C.O.D. Cap shipments. Specify correct head size.
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*FROM THE REPORT OF A WELL-KNOWN RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

PICK UP FOR QUESTIONING

BY GUY de VRI

The setting for this thought-provoking story is the brave new world of the future, complete with its new social order.

The Man stood in the center of a dark room, a light shining on his face. The lieutenant was almost invisible.

IT WAS THE afternoon of the investigation.

The colonel, tall, broad-shouldered and impatient, stood beside an empty chair, leaning against it with his hip, and waited. A square of sky was visible through the barred window above him, illuminating this box-like room.

The sound of footsteps made him turn, and then the lieutenant emerged from the darkness of the long corridor which emptied into the room. The colonel glanced at his watch.

"You're late, Lieutenant," he said sharply.

"Yes sir." The lieutenant was a handsome man. His reply was so casual and

self-assured that it became an intentional insult. "I was detained by the general." The words were precise, stinging; for a moment, hostility was a living thing between them.

"Take your seat," said the colonel wearily.

Four chairs stood in the room, three already occupied. As the lieutenant approached the empty one, one of the men shifted nervously. He was the youngest and the only private, self-conscious of being twice outranked. There was a major on his left and a hulking sergeant on his right.

The lieutenant sat down, apparently amused by the rigid formality of the

others. He folded his arms and glanced up at the colonel with boredom.

The colonel cleared his throat.

"I have asked for this investigation so I may hear about the incident of The Man." His voice carried well in the empty room. "We all know *what* happened . . . but I don't know why! I happen to care . . . very much! I want the answers to a few questions before I turn in my full report. I'll begin with you, Sergeant."

The sergeant was a stocky, heavy-set man of forty. Two half-moons of sweat had soaked through his shirt, so that his arms seemed separated from the barrel chest.



The old man stopped, and then his legs buckled as if hinges had come loose.

continued **PICK UP FOR QUESTIONING**

"Sergeant, you were the very first to come in direct contact with The Man, were you not?" The sergeant was sullen and ill at ease. "Tell me how."

"Well, I received written orders from *you* to arrest The Man, sir!" The tone implied that he considered the question stupid.

"Are you *sure* the order said arrest?"

The sergeant unbuttoned his shirt pocket. "I have it right here." He withdrew a frayed and stained piece of paper. "I always keep documents like this!" He unfolded it with pride. "After twenty-five years in the service, I know what's what!"

"I'm sure you do," said the colonel patiently. "Just tell me if it says arrest."

The sergeant studied the paper; pride drained from his face; doubt moved in, and fear took over.

"Well . . . it doesn't say *arrest* . . . but it says *pick up*!" Fear was backed up by stubbornness. "And that's the same thing!"

"Since when?"

"Since I've been in the army!" The sergeant's face was red. "I can show you *stacks* of orders! They say either *pick up* or *arrest* but they all mean *arrest*!"

"I see," said the colonel coldly. "We have two words in the language because

they both mean the same. Continue."

"I went to The Man's home," said the sergeant sulkily. "He's a laborer in the Village of Q. A woman opened the door. I showed her the photograph."

(The woman was plain, her face haggard; her forty years had been difficult ones. She squinted at the photograph.

"Yes. He lives here." Her hesitant manner gave every sentence a sense of the tragic. "He's my husband."

There was a shuffling of feet, and a sallow-faced man, eyes heavy with sleep, looked over her shoulder and asked: "What's wrong, Sergeant?"

The sergeant looked at the man and then put the photograph away. "Let's go," he said.

"What have you done?" She put a hand on her husband's arm. "What haven't you told them?"

"What do you want with me?" asked The Man.

"You know that better than I. Just come along to headquarters."

"To headquarters!" The woman's voice went dry. "There must be some mistake! Only political prisoners are taken to headquarters!"

The sergeant was bored. After twenty

years, these arrests were monotonously similar; only the faces changed. Lately even they had begun to merge into one indistinct blur.

"I don't know anything about anything," he said. "I've got orders and I'm obeying them."

"Maybe you have the wrong one," said The Man hopefully.

"Yes, yes! That's it! The wrong one!" Desperation animated her. "It's possible to make mistakes. The wrong name on a piece of paper, the wrong address . . ." The sergeant's face was cold, indifferent. Her glimmer of hope died. "It's possible to make mistakes," she murmured.

"I have nothing to fear," said The Man. "I've worked for the Party—"

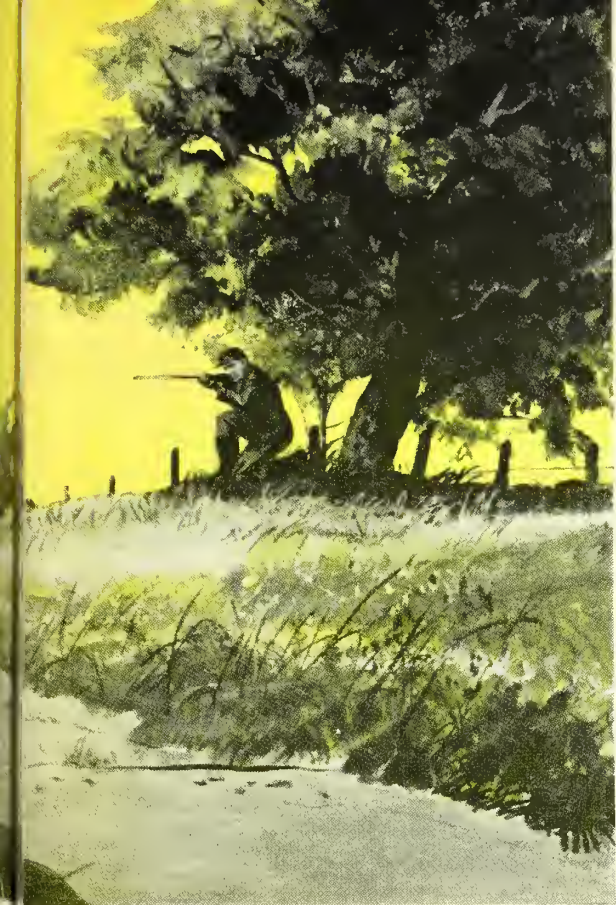
"Let's go," said the sergeant impatiently.

The Man put his arm around the woman's shoulders.

"In a day or so I'll be back," he said, trying to smile. "They'll discover the mistake; the colonel *himself* will apologize and send me back in his own car, and we'll laugh about it and . . ." Her tears made the dream empty, the words false. "I'll be back," he said flatly.)

"I turned him over to the major,"

ILLUSTRATED BY ROBERT MOORE



and the sergeant have a lot in common!"

"Our backgrounds are different!" said the major, offended.

"And your principles?"

The major wasn't quite sure what *that* meant, either.

"Why," he said, managing a sickly little grin, "you speak as if I were on trial!"

"It's difficult to say just who *is* on trial nowadays, isn't it, Major?" He turned away abruptly. "Now then, the sergeant brought The Man directly to you?"

"Yes, Colonel." The major brightened, now that the conversation had shifted back to the official.

"Tell us what transpired."

"Well, sir, I left The Man alone for five minutes. To collect his thoughts, you understand." He lowered his voice confidentially. "My personal feelings play no part in matters of this sort. I am completely impersonal at all times, sir."

"I'm familiar with your attitude, Major. Just stick

to the facts."

"Er — yes, sir, Colonel! Well, when I came back into my office, he was standing by my desk. Rather close, I thought, for a man under arrest!"

(The major sat down, riffled through a stack of letters, distributed them in various "In" "Out" and "Pending" baskets, and then looked up.

"So *you* are the notorious one, eh?" His voice was brisk, sardonic; he was enjoying this. "And do you know *why* you've been arrested?"

"No, sir," said The Man. He had walked three miles and he was tired. "I think it's all a mistake."

"A mistake?" The major's voice went high. "Be careful what you say, my good man. To accuse the Party of mistakes is to voice political doubt. *That* can be both unwise and dangerous." He fumbled through some papers on the desk. "Can you read?"

"Yes, sir. Of course."

"A splendid accomplishment." He held out a letter at arm's length. "As you can see, it comes from Main Headquarters and is signed by the colonel. The colonel doesn't *make* mistakes." He put down the paper and slapped a chubby hand over it. "There's no doubt in *my* mind that you're guilty!" He

"The card will be destroyed, and the man forgotten," continued the Colonel.

sighed and shook his head. "And after all the Party has done for this country!"

The Man hesitated. "Sir," he asked carefully, "does that order say *why* the colonel wants to see me?"

"Of course not!" snapped the major. "Why should it? *You* know what you've done and the *colonel* knows! Nobody else *has* to know!"

"But I haven't done anything!" protested The Man. "I've not been disloyal! I pay my taxes and —"

"Taxes?" The major laughed and ran a hand over the shining dome of his head. "D'you think the colonel would bother himself with so insignificant a thing as taxes? Oh, my good man, really!" He reached for an official form and began to write in flourishing scribbles. "You'll be taken to Junction K and turned over to the lieutenant." He stopped; an idea occurred to him. "Yes," he said, smiling. "Of course! You shall be placed in handcuffs!" And with that he slapped a rubber stamp on the order.

"But I won't try to escape!" The major looked up and smiled at the feeble protest. "I'll go peacefully!" continued The Man. "Don't you understand, sir, I *want* to see the colonel now! I must clear myself of whatever it may be. Look at me, sir, I'm old and harmless."

"Those who appear most harmless," intoned the major coldly, "are always most dangerous." He signed his name to the order. "Handcuffs!" he said with finality. "Handcuffs!")

The room was silent.

The blue beyond the barred window was losing out as streaks of yellow jutted across its face.

"Then it was completely your own idea," said the colonel, "to place The Man in handcuffs?"

"It's a long way to Junction K," said the major. "I knew nothing about the man, nothing about the nature of his crime. The last uprising taught us to beware of the apparently innocent." His face was flushed; his voice became louder. "Why, even now there are underground forces at work, trying to destroy the Party's inspiring work."

(Continued on page 50)

continued the sergeant, "and I never saw The Man again."

The colonel leaned forward and put a hand on the arm rest of the chair. "Then you admit being the first to ever use the word . . . arrest?"

It was a question on which the sergeant couldn't hedge. He said: "Yes" reluctantly and the colonel said: "Thank you" and turned to face the major.

The major was small, heavy-set, and completely bald. He began to cross his legs, but afraid of a possible reprimand, placed his knees together instead.

"Well, Major," said the colonel warmly. "We meet again!"

"Yes. Yes, sir! We do, sir!" The major smiled at nothing in particular. "It's been quite some time, hasn't it, sir!"

"Almost four years," said the colonel. "You were only a second lieutenant then." He smiled. "You've come a long way!"

The major wasn't sure what that meant.

"I . . . I had some fortunate breaks, Colonel. There was a local uprising and —"

"— and ten suspects were shot!" The colonel's voice was almost accusing. "I remember it well!"

The major fidgeted. "I was under orders, sir."

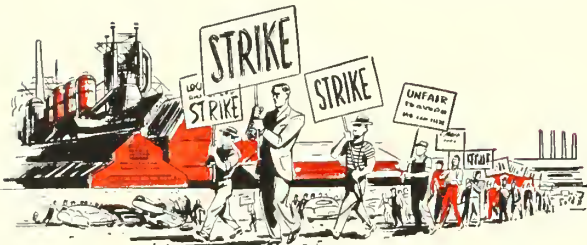
"You did well by your orders." Once more the colonel smiled. "No hesitancy, no question, merely obedience. You



WATCH OUT FOR THESE

Four authorities on the communist conspiracy warn

LABOR



VICTOR RIESEL



One of the best informed writers on communism, Vic Riesel specializes in labor problems. His column appears daily in the *New York Mirror* and 176 other newspapers.

SOME THREE years ago, when orders were received by a special courier from Cominform headquarters in Bucharest, the American communist party swiftly revamped its labor network — ordering its larger cadres to split up and send their best workers, their most loyal “apparatchicks,” underground.

Immediately, communist sections were cut down to three and five man cells. A new chain of command was linked up. The revolutionist — for that’s what he was now, frankly a revolutionist in the full sense of fanatical Leninism — in the center of a cell knew just the chap above him and the comrade below. Wherever the party had disciplined comrades who could be shifted into strategic industrial areas, they were ordered to move immediately and get jobs in vital departments of key installations.

This was the new “Operation Infiltration.” It succeeded in the aircraft field — so much so that it now has cells in critical defense areas in Southern California’s aircraft belt; in and around the atomic experimental laboratories in Pittsburgh and Schenectady, and in every key section of the fabulous Ford plant at River Rouge, hub of the new aircraft feeder production.

What shall we watch for in these plants?

First, sabotage, of course!

At Ford, for example, the communist cells are strategically spotted throughout the pivotal foundry building. At Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, where special communist operatives, Steve Nelson, veteran revolutionary functionary since the days of the

(Continued on page 43)

WORLD POLITICS



LOUIS F. BUDENZ



Former managing editor of the *Daily Worker*, Louis F. Budenz has been invaluable in exposing the people and policies involved in the communist conspiracy.

THERE IS NO mystery about the main hope and drive of the communist conspiracy throughout the world today. Just pick up any leading red publication which is giving directives to the comrades, and the chief aim of the Soviet dictatorship becomes clear. “The Pact of Peace! The Pact of Peace!” features the headlines in every issue of the Cominform’s weekly organ, which comes into this country to direct the red tactics and techniques. The cry of “peace” is to be used in every country, and specifically in the United States, to bring about new surrenders to Stalin.

When we look into these “peace” demands, we soon learn that they are based on winning such gains for Stalin as will make for new victories for Soviet aggression. The much touted “pact,” as the commie leadership explains it, would include recognition of Red China, the seating of that Soviet satellite in the United Nations, the gift of Formosa to Mao Tse-tung, the ending of all armament of West Germany and Japan. Recently, as a source of new mischief, there has been added once more “the unification of Korea,” which of course means Korea unified under a Soviet regime. If the American people will only thus follow “the Soviet Union’s path of peace,” *Political Affairs* of January, 1952 tells us, there will be no war or threats of war for years to come.

This is nothing other than a campaign “to defeat and disarm America” as the House Committee on Un-American Activities termed it a year ago. If this propaganda drive were confined within the ranks of the communist conspiracy it would be bad enough.

(Continued on page 43)

COMMIE SWINDLES

of attacks against us now in the making .

CULTURE



GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY



Since 1917 George E. Sokolsky has seen communism in action at first hand. His column appears daily in the Hearst newspapers and in 300 other papers.

MANY altogether sincere persons believe that resistance to communist cultural penetration involves impairments of freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of thought. They are held in a tight vise by slogans, some of them devised by the communists themselves. Their intellectual difficulty is that they rarely, if ever, define their terms.

Take, for instance, the slogan "Academic Freedom," which these days attracts so much excitement. Nowhere in our Constitution or in the laws of our country is such a term as "Academic Freedom" mentioned. It is not a legal or a philosophic term. It is an invention of professors and others who, when they see the word freedom, often confuse it with anarchy.

What is involved is the right of a professor to investigate data, to search for knowledge, to write or speak on the assumption that a scientific approach to the truth must not be hindered by superstitions and popular resistance.

However, it is possible that a professor, like any other human being, may not be free to teach the truth, as he knows it. He may be an intellectual prisoner. He may be disciplined by a power stronger than himself that binds him to falsehood. When he is not free to be truthful, how can we respect his claims to "Academic Freedom"?

Let us think in terms of a Marxist professor who is required by dialectical materialism to teach that man is a creature controlled by his environment; that he is a product of an unending struggle for existence; that his nature changes as his environment forces

(Continued on page 44)

RACE-RELIGION



FRED WOLTMAN



Winner of a Pulitzer Prize for his work in exposing communism, Fred Woltman is an acknowledged authority. He is on the staff of the *New York World-Telegram and Sun*.

WHEN A NEGRO leader was bombed to death in his Florida home last Christmas night, it was communism that came out ahead.

The reds at once moved in. Their vast propaganda network broadcast to the world that this was America. Although it revolted the nation, the outrage was made-to-order. The communists everywhere cashed in on it for all it was worth.

For high in the Kremlin's current strategy for conquest is the exploitation of racial and religious differences in the United States. Every act of discrimination against minorities henceforth is to be used for fomenting discord on the home front. Of far greater importance, it's to be used abroad — to influence, enrage and win sympathy among hundreds of millions of non-whites now in ferment in Asia, South Africa, India and elsewhere. This is the new strategy. And the value of the weapon to communism is incalculable.

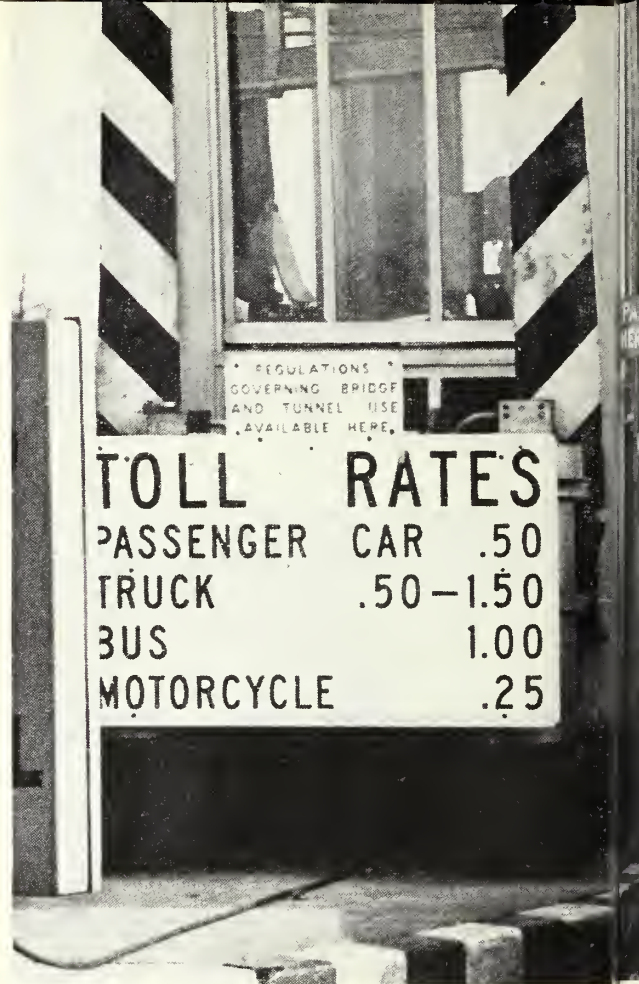
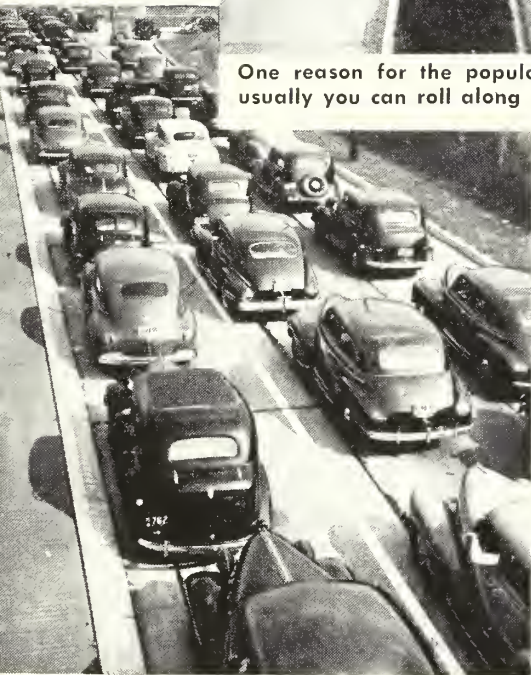
Already the communist party has exploited it with a vengeance. Take a look at just a few recent *Daily Worker* headlines: "Racist Violence Spreads in U.S." "Miami Hebrew School Blasted." "Death for Negro Rapists; 16 Months for Whites." "Negro Navy Vet Killed in Sardis, Ga., for Failing to Say 'Yes, Sir'." Many of the incidents are exaggerated or outright fakes, for the communists have perfected the Big Lie of Hitler. Many, unfortunately, happened. Whatever the facts, however, these are the messages the communist party is flashing around the world.

The murder of Harry T. Moore in Florida, and of his wife who died later, fit perfectly into the

(Continued on page 44)



One reason for the popularity of toll roads is that usually you can roll along without getting into jams.



SHOULD IT BE NECESSARY TO

PAY AS

Like it or not, the old toll gate, relic of Colonial days, is back in operation on a huge scale.

A FEW MONTHS ago I breezed over the 327-mile-long Pennsylvania Turnpike, paid my \$3.25 at the western terminus, and continued on a free road into Ohio. It was my first toll road experience, the first time I'd ever paid to travel over a highway. The drive itself was exhilarating and I didn't mind the fee. I live in a Western state that has no toll facilities, and know I will not have to dig down in my normal home driving.

Or will I—later on? And how about the fellow who lives in an area where he must pay tolls in his everyday driving? Just what is this toll business?

A thorough investigation of the subject reveals that we motorists face a situation that needs explanation. Our country seems to have gone toll-happy. Twenty-eight states are considering toll legislation, and 18 have already passed it. Right now we're paying to drive over nearly 1,000 miles of turnpikes, expressways, parkways, throughways and freeways—and current plans of several states indicate another thousand miles in the near future.

Yep, tomorrow's highway blueprint is plentifully criss-crossed with pay-as-you-go roads. Like it or not, the old toll gate, bad penny of Colonial times,

that vanished in America as canals and railroads burgeoned, has turned up again bright and shiny. Unquestionably, pay-roads are here to stay.

Like the penny, the subject of toll roads has two distinct sides: for and against. Both sides provide logical and convincing arguments. This is an unbiased report of both. Take your pick, whether or not it does any good.

First off, the question arises, Why this sudden swing to an outmoded and historically detested system of highway financing? Advocates of toll roads quickly answer, among other things, that there are actually no *free* roads in



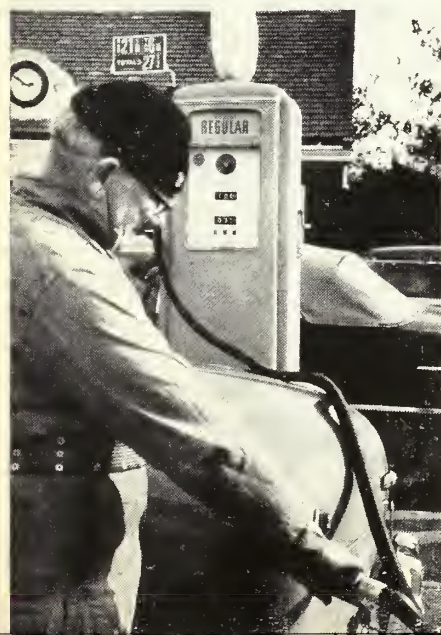
Rates of Toll on the Cumberland Road in Pennsylvania.	
Every score of sheep	6¢
" " Hogs	4¢
" " Cattle	12¢
" " Horse and rider	4¢
Every led or drove horse, Mule or Ass 3'	
" Sled or sleigh drawn by one	
" horse or pair of oxen 3'	
" Horse or pair of men in addition 3'	
" Dearborn, Sulky, Chair or Chaise	
" with one horse	6¢
" Horse in addition 3'	3¢

Tolls made roads and bridges possible in the old days. Here's an old toll gate on the Cumberland Road.

YOU GO?

By ROBERT M. HYATT

We buy our roads twice, once with gasoline taxes and again when we stop at toll booths.



this country; that we're paying toll at every gas station.

Maybe you haven't considered it in this light, but there it is. We pay several cents tax on every gallon of gasoline, and that tax, we've been led to believe, goes to build and maintain our highway system. That all of it doesn't, and why, will be shown later. The forces *against* toll roads counter by stating that tolls merely place an extra tax burden on the motorist, do not assist in the construction or upkeep of the roads in general, and enrich only a few individuals—the toll road operators.

Here is the case *for* the toll road and why it is claimed to be the only sensible solution to our mounting traffic problems and the *immediate* construction of badly needed highways. In the last August issue of *Civil Engineering*, Enoch R. Needles, of the New York firm of Tammen & Bergendorf, highway engineers, says:

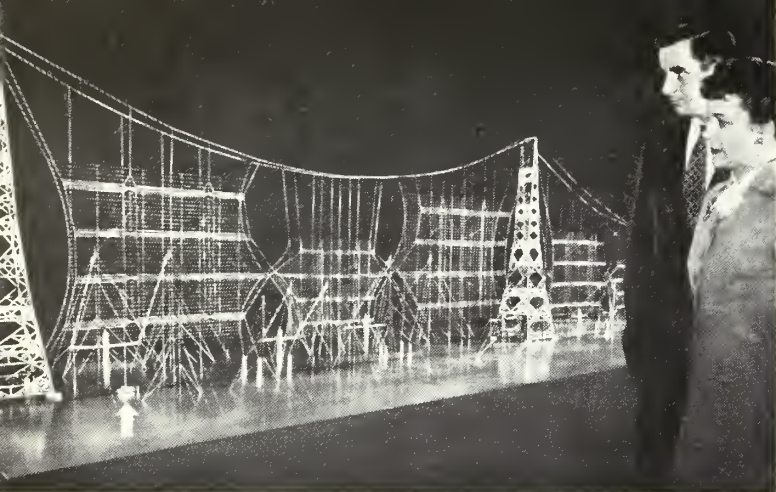
"Since World War II we have developed a motorized economy such as no one dared to predict. And our highway construction has not kept pace. In 1949 we built six million new motor vehicles and 20,000 miles of new highways. Stretched bumper to bumper, six million cars reach just about 20,000 miles. In 1950 we built eight million new motor vehicles and 20,700 miles for new highways—not enough new roads to provide parking space for the new vehicles."

Needles continues: "Not much over ten years ago we could build what was then a modern highway for \$50,000 a mile. But conditions have changed. Traffic densities and motor vehicles today demand something much better. Under present conditions, proper highways cost from \$300,000 to \$2 million a mile—and even more."

Engineer Needles claims the public does not build a toll road except to provide a modern traffic artery which is needed beyond question and which can be financed by *no other means*.

The italics are mine, but they cast grave doubts on the efficiency of our present system of highway administration and financing. Take the figures compiled by E. E. East, Chief Engineer of the Automobile Club of Southern California, which takes a favorable view

(Continued on page 59)



No expense is spared to give the Voice the finest technical facilities such as this "curtain" antenna shown in scale model form.



Sidney Sulkin, chief of the Washington branch, standing, conducts a briefing session where staff members get assignments.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE VOICE OF AMERICA?

The saddest aspect is that the State Department doesn't seem to know
what it should be telling the peoples of the world.

By P. P. GREGORY

EDITORIAL NOTE:

The Voice of America operates with a staff of 1600. Most of them work in New York, but there are 30 staff members in Washington and 86 overseas.

These people have the job of selling the rest of the world on the United States. To this end they pour tens of thousands of words into Voice microphones every day, and powerful transmitters direct this flood of verbiage to all points of the globe. The main targets, of course, are nations under Stalin's Iron Curtain, or nations threatened by his fifth column or the Red Army.

In this battle for men's minds we all have a stake. On the outcome our own fate may depend, as a nation and as individuals. How is the

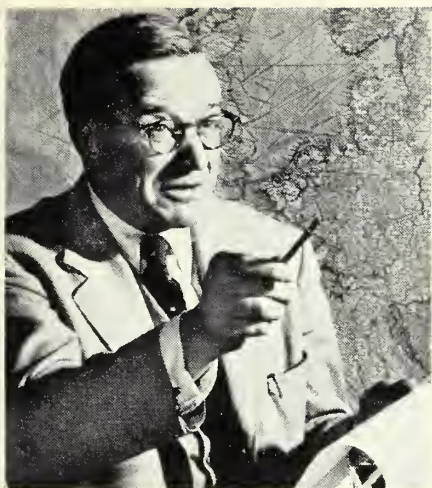
battle going? Our State Department, which operates the Voice of America, insists that we are doing well, that our broadcasts are convincing the world their best interests lie with the United States. But there are many disturbing indications that all is not going well. Even Senator William Benton, not usually critical of the State Department, has gone on record advocating that an outside agency operate the Voice.

What follows is another view which indicates that the Senator doesn't go nearly far enough. It is presented by a former European newspaper man of many years' experience in propaganda work. For obvious reasons he writes under a nom de plume.

EUROPEANS know less about baseball than Americans know about cricket. Yet during the World Series the entire world was treated to a steady flow of reports about the Yankees and the Giants, and about DiMaggio and home runs. Powerful Voice of America transmitters using a Niagara of electrical energy talked about baseball in virtually every language. *How would you like to hear detailed reports about a British cricket match?*

American official propaganda tells Europe how the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations in New York are big railroad stations, how such and such a train leaves the station or comes in at a certain time, how one train goes to Long Island, and another to Richmond. *Would you like to hear all about Charing Cross Station in London, or about the outgoing and incoming trains of the St. Lazare Station in Paris?*

When the Eighth Avenue bus terminal in New York was opened to the public, European radio listeners heard from America how commuters between New York and New Jersey will pay



Raymond Swing, employed by the Voice as a political commentator, has long been known as an ardent left-winger.

ther proof that American civilization lacks spiritual values.

The price that is being paid by American taxpayers for such propaganda is high. Last year, the American propaganda budget amounted to 190 million dollars. This money was used for the entire official information program, which is under the control and direction of the Department of State, and consists of the following media of information: The Voice of America, (which broadcasts daily in 46 languages); the Wireless Bulletin, which presents a huge amount of information daily through more than a hundred American diplomatic missions abroad to the local press and radio; The Motion Picture Division, which through short films presents the American way of life; the Cultural Centers overseas which give

to put clothes in a Laundromat. But the truly sad aspect of the otherwise silly procedure is that the State Department doesn't seem to know what it should be telling the world.

The Voice of America doesn't have to persuade the peoples of Europe and Asia that America is rich and powerful and has an enviable standard of living. This is so well known that, if the bars were let down, Europeans and Asians by the millions would swarm across the oceans and into America. What these realistic people want to know is just what is America going to do, now that it has assumed leadership of the West. How are we presenting our case?

Last December, you may recall, Vishinsky at a United Nations meeting in Paris accused the United States of supporting anti-Soviet elements in Rus-



This broadcast will tell Germans about the Third National Stamp Show.



Target: Radio listeners in an Iron Curtain country.

less, will save time, and will have a better ride. Not even all New Yorkers would have been interested in all the details that were beamed overseas in all those languages.

American official propaganda over a long period of time told people in foreign countries how to use such things as washing machines, refrigerators, automatic dishwashers, etc., in spite of the fact that most Europeans never saw such machines, and never felt any need for using them. Even worse, they consider so much emphasis on machines as fur-

the local populations an opportunity to learn something about America.

One might laugh off some of the silly and amateurish programs that the United States sends abroad, but there is an underlying lack of propaganda know-how that is anything but amusing. Obviously, not many Ukrainians or Poles or Czechs are going to risk their necks to listen in and learn that they can catch a bus to Englewood, New Jersey, every hour on the hour. Nor will there be much clandestine word-of-mouth discussion of the proper way

sian controlled areas. What happened? In spite of the fact that Congress had openly adopted a bill appropriating one million dollars to help anti-communist elements, the official American reaction was that Vishinsky's charges were groundless. Of course this is the story that the Voice of America beamed to the peoples of the world. Not only did this give the communists a chance to point out that the United States was lying, but it completely flabbergasted listeners to the Voice of America. Here

(Continued on page 54)

An educator shows why in a
world beset by unbalance and disorder

OUR DIPLOMATIC TRUMP IS

BY ROBERT RIENOW

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS

NO PERSON or group of persons in the United States is qualified to promise the youth of this land that they may lead easy-going, placid lives free of the dislocations and discomforts of military demands. We do not live in that kind of a world. The question today is not: "Shall we, or shall we not have a decisive military program for the young men of America?" There is no such choice. The question is: "Just what sort of decisive military program will we put into effect?"

The United States is destined to cultivate its military power, to build itself militarily now and into the unforeseeable future. This has been decided for us by the political condition of the world and our position of world leadership in this era of confusion. The military obligations of American youth are more dependent upon the actions of a howling mob in a Near Eastern capital than upon the unrealistic deliberations of domestic pressure groups.



Yet the opponents of Universal Military Training have transported the debate to a Never-Never Land where the self-deluding issue is this: Shall our young men live their normal lives — go to school, take a job, attend college, and set up house with the girl down the block — uninterruptedly, or shall they suffer the inconvenience and the rigors of military training?

Such visions of normality are born of wishful thinking unrelated to present realities. One consideration, and one only, must mold our conception of our military establishment: What type of armed forces will best support the mission to which our nation is committed? To debate UMT without reference to the military requirements of our position in world affairs is self-deception. The sound approach is to review the state of the world and our role in it and then to determine which military program meets our diplomatic requirements most effectively.

American interest, and in the long run that of the whole world, rests on stability. There are two disruptive forces which challenge that stability and promote disorder, which are violent, uncompromising, unless confronted with superior power. They are: world communism guided by the Kremlin (which is actually Russian imperialism), and the new nationalism of backward and hitherto subjected peoples. The world is passing out of the era of colonialism into some new order of things where all are bidding for equality. These two movements are related, not in spirit, but geographically.

Look at the map. Where do the people live who are struggling for freedom, for the right to set up their own governments? They extend in a band from Morocco in northern Africa into the Near East and on to the jungles

On Tuesday, March 4, The House of Representatives buried the enactment of UMT again, sending it back to committee without facing the issue — as National Commander Donald R. Wilson had warned. Seldom has the nation's dignified press told off legislative cowardice as it did editorially in the days that followed. When the parliamentary maneuvering was over, election year donothingness had had its way on a grave matter of national safety, and most voters were none the wiser as to where their representatives stood.

In the end, the many friends of UMT and national preparedness in the House and Senate could not be separated from their foes. By amendment and counter-proposals the UMT Bill was twisted into a shape where not even its best friends could tell it. Not the only, but the most open and destructive and evasive trick was a counter-proposal by Representative Charles B. Brownson of Indiana to put UMT in the high schools — an implausible mixture of national defense with state and local institutions.

In the House, 133 Representatives voted for the lethal Brownson dodge being added to the Bill. Then, along with some real UMT supporters, nearly all of them voted to send UMT back to committee as an unwise measure with the changes they had made in it. But — there having been no roll call on adding the Brownson proposal — there is no official record of these 133 ringleaders of legislative evasiveness.

In mitigation, it should be added that many Congressmen later said the maneuvering had stripped them of any wise choice, and at press time for this issue a possibility appeared that UMT would be brought back out of committee again during this session of Congress.

EDITORS

of southeast Asia. They form a belt along the under-belly of Europe and of the Soviet Union. Our present-day world crisis rests on the juxtaposition of peoples moved by new-felt nationalism and a Great Power hungry for expansion. Were these forces separated in space or time we might relax.

What has all this to do with the issue of Universal Military Training in the United States? Simply this: if America, as the world leader, cannot bring order to this disorderly globe, it will shortly become a Communist world. This observation does not mean that we have to pre-judge or veto demands of backward peoples for independence, but only that we must control and guide them constructively as we have done in the Philippines and in Libya. On the other hand, the world is too explosive to let irresponsible nationalist movements break up established trade channels, wallow in hate campaigns, and in their excesses and weaknesses fall into Communist hands.

The current tensions and unrest may not pass over for

★ U ★ M ★ T ★



twenty years, if then. The Soviet doctrine of world revolution is as potent and dynamic as ever; the Cominform, like a blowfly, lays its eggs wherever a political sore is festering. To expect the new nationalism we see rising in northern Africa, in the Near East, in Southeast Asia to settle down, to crystallize, in less than the short span of a generation, is to take a remarkably optimistic view of social evolution. The challenge of these two forces pins on the United States, collectively with the West, a role of world policing.

We have both a negative and a positive interest in patrolling the world. Negatively, we seek to contain communism. Positively, we require an interlude of world order, insured with our own power and that of our friends, until statesmanship can bring us some guarantee of peace. In the meantime, it is imperative that we recognize that so long as any people can gain by aggression they will use aggression. On this tinder-box globe the sparks of riot fan rapidly into war.

This long period of unrest will demand of us that we fight a limited engagement in one place, prevent an outbreak in another, stop the revolutionary forces of the Soviet Union from upsetting the equilibrium of the world. To these ends we cannot use our saturation weapons. They are inappropriate. The situation will call for police, for skilled and well-equipped patrols, mobile combat teams in limited numbers—something to squelch disorder and put down threats to the peace. These police may push ashore under the flag of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or its Pacific counterpart. They may number more

foreigners than Americans—it makes little real difference.

But whatever its composition or authority, American or collective, the military force upon which our foreign policy depends will be only as effective in the eyes of the aggressor as the immediately available reserve power behind it. The respect for police, any kind of police, is really a regard for the power behind them. In the world today that means especially the military manpower of the United States.

American youth are that potential military manpower.

There are, under the circumstances, three modes of organization of that manpower to choose from: (1) a professional army; (2) a selective service system; and (3) a trained militia, or what is in modern terms called universal military training. How does each of these fit, or fail to fit, the specifications that American world leadership demands?

(1) Suppose we entrusted our security to armed forces of four million career men? We need only mention that a large professional army violates the dearest traditions of our country because it gambles with the very thing we are concerned about saving—freedom. Our forefathers feared the dominance of the professional soldier in society, his intervention in democratic politics and the vested interest he creates. This is the kind of militarism the continent of Europe has experienced. For our purposes here we can overlook this point.

It is not quite so easy to ignore the huge cost of a professional army and the economic strain it puts on the country. It takes and keeps, let us say, four million men out of productive work and draws on other workers an estimated \$3500 a year to maintain each man in the standing forces. In plain words, a large professional army is not only inconsistent with the traditions established by Washington, Jefferson and the great leaders of the past, but it is also too expensive to support unless we want our economy to smash. This point is pertinent, for the international situation imposes upon us a test of endurance as well as of strength.

Basically, the peculiar needs of our foreign policy in this modern world are for armed forces with speed of mobilization to deter unannounced aggression, with elasticity of numbers to meet big and little contingencies, and with capacity for maximum expansion drawing on the full resources of manpower. The professionals can be kept alert; they have speed. Within defined limits they are or can be elastic. But they will not impress an opponent with their numbers. How would four million professionals, half of them over thirty on their way to retirement, and able to commit but a part of their strength in any single action, impel respect? How does such a limited combat potential (even adding the possible support of our Western allies) stack up against Russia's reputed 8,000,000 man army plus the troops her populous satellites have ready?

Finally, if full scale military operations were called for because our international situation had deteriorated—if the

police were in real trouble—we should need a much bigger force than the high-priced professionals could give us. When the chips are down, as General Douglas MacArthur explained so forcefully in a recent issue of *The American Legion Magazine*, it is the citizen-soldier we depend upon. So we come to selective service.

(2) Selective service is a fair and equitable way of mobilizing the manpower of a nation to a full-scale war. It is fair only so long as it

(Continued on page 53)



WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR FISHING LICENSE MONEY

Your fees pay big dividends in well-stocked streams and lakes.



The Erwin Rearing Station of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission is typical of that of most state hatcheries.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

ONE DAY last April a fisherman stood on the banks of the Shepaug River in the state of Connecticut pulling off chest-high waders. Large wet spots were beginning to show through near the armpits. Sweat spots from the hard work involved treading on slippery pebbles in a swift stream and avoiding a wet and perhaps dangerous fall. He was cursing his luck, the sovereign state of Connecticut and fish in general.

Another knight of the reel nearby was slipping into hip boots. He hadn't even started.

"Get any?" he said, anticipation running the words together warm and friendly.

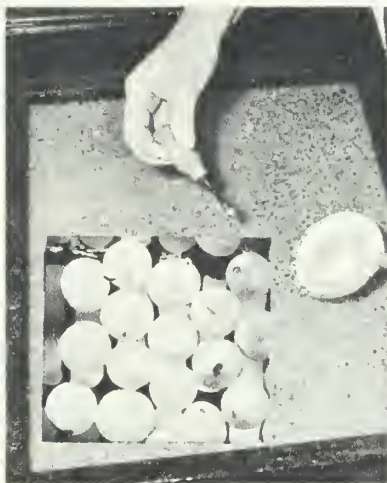
"Two lousy fish! Not worth taking out a license for; there aren't any fish in that stream!" Mr. Sweat snarled.

Now, oddly enough Mr. Sweat was wrong. Not only were there fish in the

stream but it would even be possible to tell you approximately how many there were. Fishing in the United States has become so tremendous a sport that nature alone and unassisted would not be able to supply the demand. The 48 states have taken over a part of the job. Millions of dollars taken from fishermen for licenses are literally put back into the streams through the state owned and operated fish hatcheries.

Most states maintain several hatcheries located at strategic points, usually as near the popular fishing waters as possible. A fish hatchery is not unlike any laboratory where scientific experimentation is done. Many of the hatcheries hold brood fish in special ponds for egg production. These fish are selected for their productivity, vitality, and their fast growing traits. In some ways a hatchery resembles a large poultry farm.

Most hatcheries have three central functioning units: brood fish ponds, egg hatching baskets, and rearing ponds. The female fish that are ripe are "stripped" or milked of their eggs. This process merely consists of gently moving the hand from the front of the fish's belly to the rear in an easy, squeezing motion. The eggs squirt out by the thousand. Then the same process is used with the big male fish. His life stream is called milt. Carefully the milt and the eggs are stirred together to insure fertilization. Then they are washed and placed in the hatching baskets, suspended in troughs of running water. Each basket is separated by riffle tins to break the current of the water. The eggs need moving water to make them hatch. A constant temperature is the next step. The water is maintained at 55 degrees. If it varies the hatching



STATE OF MAINE
Stripping of roe and milt from the fish is the beginning of the process. For this purpose, fish selected have high productivity, vitality and are fast growing. In some cases brood fish are raised in special rearing ponds.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
The closeup shows the "eyed" stage, the first physical characteristic seen. Dead eggs are removed from the hatching baskets with a suction syringe.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
In these carefully attended jars eggs are being raised. Water temperature and movement are critical factors, as is the removal of dead eggs which can contaminate tanks.



Just a part of the elaborate and expensive equipment necessary for preparing food for the young fish. Here carp is being canned.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Hand tanks, boats, trucks and airplanes are used to stock streams. Here a boat is being used for planting lake trout.

GEORGE D. ANDREWS
Colorado's latest tank trucks. The plastic tank (top) is used mainly as an educational device at fairs and schools. The one below can carry a thousand pounds of fish for ten hours.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Rearing fish isn't all of the job. They have to be protected from such menacing killers as the lampreys shown here.

process stops immediately, and all is lost.

Five days after the eggs are deposited in the baskets they attain what is called "the tender stage." The slightest bang or jar will immediately kill thousands of the embryo fish in the delicately membraned eggs. At this stage the hatchery worker starts to remove the infertile eggs. They are white in color and rapidly grow the death fungus which if allowed to spread will destroy all the good eggs.

In twenty-five long and nervous days, the fish hatchery men who are mother-henning the eggs detect two black spots which are large in relation to the egg. They are the fish's eyes and this period is appropriately
(Continued on page 62)

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Grateful acknowledgment for additional photographs to the Fish & Game Departments of New York, Wyoming, Idaho, West Virginia, North Dakota, Minnesota, Connecticut, Kentucky, Florida, Oregon, Missouri.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
The end result. Well stocked streams and lakes throughout the country bring big turnouts such as this one on the opening day of the fishing season.

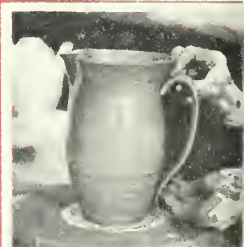




Ernie Young, blinded war vet.



Mary and Edwin Scheier teach the art of pottery-making to people of the state.



Some of the steps of pottery making, as demonstrated by Mary Scheier. The finished product is a graceful pitcher.



The annual Craftsman's Fair.

THEY GIVE

CRAFTSMEN A BREAK

Up New Hampshire way, a group of people got together to give a hand to others.

By **ROBERT SCHARFF**

WANT to live in the country? Want to be your own boss? That is what Sumner Holmes, young World War II vet, wanted. Tired of a humdrum life in the city of Boston, he and his wife purchased a small farm in the foothills of the beautiful White Mountains of New Hampshire. Failing in his farming efforts, he turned to his hobby of woodworking for a living. In two short years he has turned out thousands of small trains, boats, cars, etc., from his attic workshop that have been sold throughout the United States and Canada.

What makes this success story different from another one? This can be quickly answered by seven words: League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts. For through this organization the successful story of Sumner Holmes and 3600 other residents of this state is made possible.



David Campbell, director of the Fair.



Sumner Holmes in his attic workshop.

In recent years handicraft and the creative arts have received increasing attention and interest throughout the United States. A major factor in this rise, of course, was and is the occupational therapy program in our Army and Navy hospitals. Through this training many veterans of both wars, who because of wounds and shock were not able to go back to their accustomed

work, found a handicraft occupation that was both healthful and remunerative. Craft work also offers the opportunity for part-time income or a chance to be your "own" boss.

The problem facing most would-be craftsmen, however, is how to sell their products. Unless a person has large sums of money behind him or has a ready market, the operation may fail. In New



Jess Blackstone illustrates the steps he takes to carve a wooden chickadee.



Legionnaire Fred Brown spends his spare time turning wood plates.



Fred Wilman, a retired business man, makes a bracelet for two youthful admirers during the Fair. At right are some of his products.

Hampshire, however, the craftsman has the entire facilities of the state behind him. Through the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, whose headquarters is at 205 N. Main St., Concord, New Hampshire, the first state-sponsored handicraft organization in the country, products of her craftsmen are sold almost everywhere.

The League is no sporadic "arty" movement. Its aim is, as David R. Campbell, Legionnaire and League Director, puts it, "to help New Hampshire people to help themselves" by encouraging the skills that live, as nowhere else, in American hands. New Hampshire people too are justly proud of the crafts that flourish throughout the state. Even the smallest villages, tucked away in spots that are well-nigh inaccessible, have their craftsmen, working diligently to supplement an income derived primarily from farming or some other occupation, entirely divorced from crafts, or less often supporting themselves entirely by their handiwork; and there are many others with whom craftwork is a pleasant avocation, to be followed in their spare time; and still others, disabled or retired, for whom the crafts have a very definite therapeutic value.

A few hand made rugs, twelve dol-

lars, some tea and an idea started the League. In the little town of Center Sandwich, a group of women under the leadership of Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, the woman with an idea, held a sale of hooked rugs made by the local townspeople. Stimulated by the success of the rug sale, Mrs. Coolidge rented a small store for twelve dollars a month and sold other craft items made in town. By serving afternoon tea, the rent for the store was earned. Small membership dues and a tiny commission were the entire obligations of the craftsmen for the selling of their wares.

News of the good work being accomplished by the Sandwich Home Industries, as the shop was known, reached the late Governor John G. Winant's ear. When he heard how a widow had sent her son to college from her "rug money," of another who was able to pay the mortgage on the old homestead with her weaving savings, and of the man whose basket-making gave him a steady income, he felt more and more that there was a field in the state as a whole for such work. Therefore, in May, 1931 he appointed a commission of representative men and women of the state to look into the educational and economic possibilities of arts and crafts. The League, as it is known today, was established the next year.

Although started and financed at first by the state, the craftsmen with the help of many volunteers, run the League and its thirteen shops. Groups similar to the original one in Sandwich are developed in different parts of the state and their affiliated membership consti-

tutes the League. Each group elects its own officers and determines the local policies. An unpaid governing council and officers are elected at the annual meeting of the League to determine the policies affecting the groups as a whole. A full time director and a merchandising staff help to keep the League running smoothly.

The League is primarily a supervisory agent and allows each of its members to go his own way and run his own affairs. Many of the workers sell their products individually but they never forget the agency which first allowed them recognition.

Through the aid of the State Board of Education, Federal funds and Veterans Administration, the League sponsors classes throughout the state in wood carving, metal work, jewelry, weaving, needlework, pottery, early American decoration, and other fine crafts. League teachers travel to their classes all over the state throughout the year, through rugged north country winters, and muddy springtime. In these classes eager pupils learn new techniques, elements of good design and most of all, what is most readily saleable.

The formal classes are only one part of this education program. Private instruction, as much as limited funds allow, is given to people unable to attend classes. Such is the spirit of the League that frequently a craftsman teacher will donate the time. The exhibitions held during the year by the League, and by its guilds and groups, present educational material in a vivid manner. The

(Continued on page 57)



East side,



West side . . .

Legionnaires will give New York City top priority in this year's vacation plan, since it will be the setting of a National Convention that is expected to outshine and outpull the 33 National Conventions to date.

BY IRVING HERSCHEIN

THINKING ABOUT your vacation, and having trouble deciding where to go this summer? We have the answer for you right here. Don't miss the opportunity to attend the 34th Legion National Convention and at the same time see the sights of New York City. An outstanding attraction in its own right, New York this summer, at the peak of the vacation season, will play host to the 3,000,000 members of the Legion.

All indications point to an even greater show than those of 1937 and 1947 when the Legion literally took over the city, so you won't want to miss this Convention, which starts on August 25th. Let us whet your appetite for the feast of sights, restaurants, museums, theaters and stores you have heard about, and to make life easier we'll give you some hints for getting about New York quickly and easily.

Physically the city is made up of five boroughs and like most visitors you'll spend most of your time in one of them — Manhattan. This island, 12½ miles long and 2½ miles wide, is the heart of the city. Here, in the southern half are most of the places visitors want to see. To New Yorkers anything north of 59th Street is uptown, and this section is almost completely residential. South of this street can be found the stores, theaters, buildings and sights that bring over 100,000 visitors each day.

From 59th to 14th Street is generally considered midtown and the rest of the island from 14th Street to the Battery — the southernmost tip of the island — is

downtown. Before we tell you of the many wonderful places you can visit, let us show you how easy it is to get about.

North of 4th Street the city is laid out in a gridiron pattern. Running east and west are numbered streets and numbered avenues go north and south. Fifth Avenue, which lies almost in the center of this geometric pattern, divides the city into east and west.

The avenues are numbered starting from First Avenue on the east to Twelfth on the west. The only deviation in the pattern is that between Third and Fifth Avenue, three named avenues have been introduced. They are, from east to west, Lexington, Park and Madison Avenues. To travel north and south — uptown and downtown — the fastest way is the subway. There are three systems which serve the outlying boroughs and come together in Manhattan. They are the I.R.T., B.M.T. and Independent Lines. You will find subways running on Lexington, Sixth, (the street signs call it Avenue of the Americas but New Yorkers still insist it's Sixth Avenue) Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and Broadway. In addition there is one short east and west subway line, the shuttle which runs between Times Square at Broadway and 42nd Street and Grand Central Terminal at Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street.

If you're puzzled about where Broadway fits into the scheme of things we'll explain. The street begins at the southern tip of the island and runs roughly from the southeast to the northwest

corner of the island. As a result it intersects each of the avenues about every ten blocks, creating the squares as they are called. Times Square is the intersection of Broadway and 7th Avenue.

The only thing about the subway that has changed since you were here last is the fare, which is now ten cents. In return for the increased fare, the city has provided free transfers between the three lines at major meeting points.

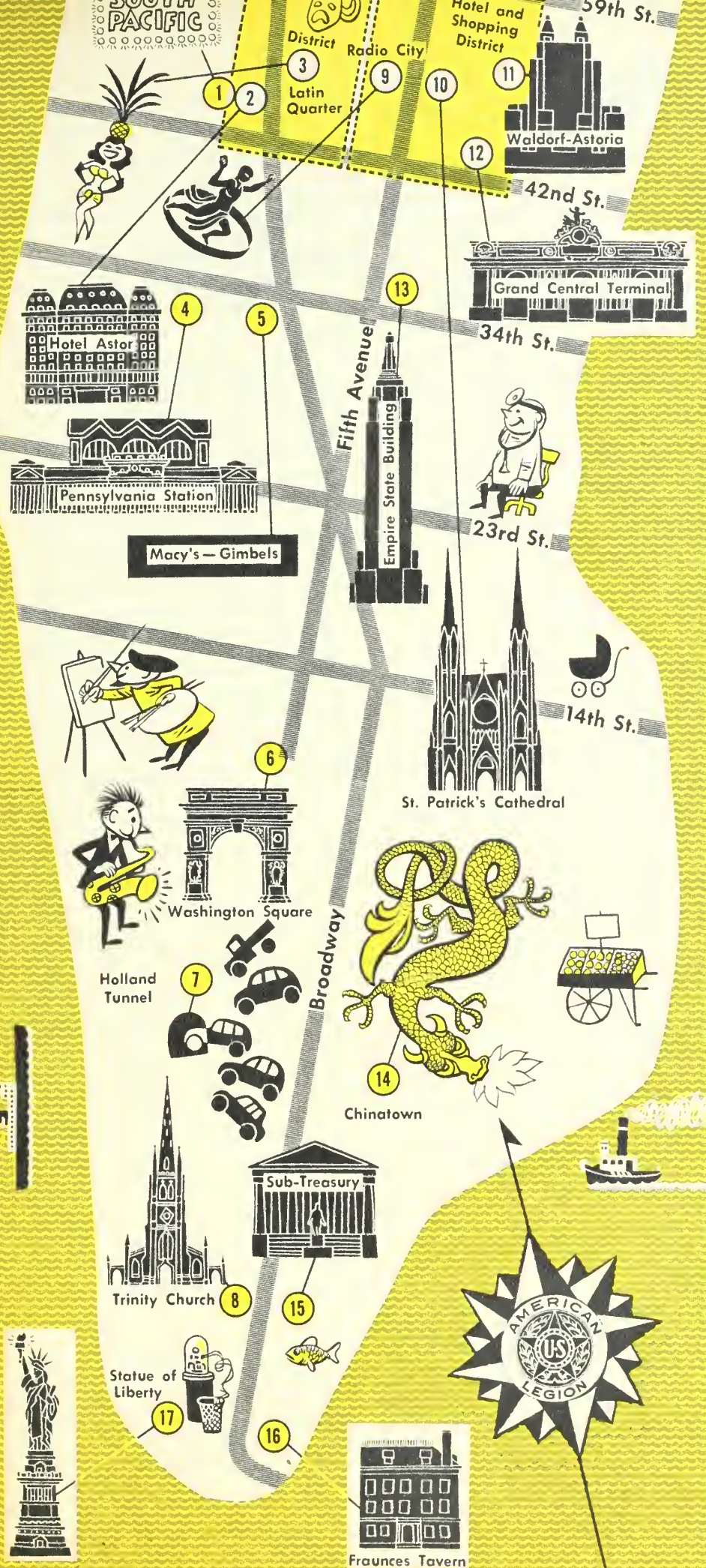
Supplementing the subways — and more convenient for short trips — are the bus routes. Every avenue from First to Tenth is serviced and with the exception of the Fifth Avenue bus lines, which charge 12 cents, the fare is a dime. Free transfers are given to the crosstown routes, which operate over the larger streets such as 14th, 23rd, 42nd, 49th and 50th, 57th and 59th Streets.

The last of New York's once large system of elevated lines, the Third Avenue El, offers limited service daily and none at all on weekends.

Despite its size New York has only two railroad stations, Pennsylvania Station at 33rd Street and Seventh Avenue and Grand Central Terminal at 42nd and Lexington Avenue. If you come to the Convention by train, you will probably arrive at one of these stations. Both are handy to the hotel and theater districts and easily reached by subway or bus.

Most of New York's attractions are conveniently grouped. The theaters can be found between 43rd and 50th Streets

(Continued on page 46)



HAPPENING IN NEW YORK AUGUST 25-28

Many of the hit shows on Broadway will run through the summer months. Because of the small theaters, tickets must be bought in advance. Here's a list of such shows with their price range and box office address. Write now for your tickets enclosing a *stamped, self-addressed envelope*. Send check or money order; do not mail cash.

GUYS AND DOLLS—Robert Alda, Vivian Blaine, Sam Levene in a riotous musical comedy based on Damon Runyon's stories. \$1.80 to \$6.60. 46th Street Theater, West of Broadway.

THE KING AND I—Rodgers & Hammerstein's musical version of a best-selling book and excellent movie, now the top show on Broadway. \$1.80 to \$7.70. St. James Theater, 44th Street, West of Broadway.

PAL JOEY—A revival of the show critics say changed the American theater. Vivienne Segal and Harold Lang star in Rodgers and Hart hit. \$2.40 to \$6.60. Broadhurst Theater, 44th Street, West of Broadway.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Still going strong with a new cast headed by Martha Wright and George Britton. \$1.80 to \$6.00. Majestic Theater, 44th Street, West of Broadway.

TOP BANANA—A wild comedy starring Phil Silvers in the closest thing to Burlesque in New York since the days of Mayor LaGuardia. \$2.40 to \$7.20. Winter Garden, Broadway and 50th Street.

Many top radio and TV shows emanate from New York. You can get tickets directly from the broadcasting companies listed below.

Guest Relations Department
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Ticket Division
American Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

During Convention week the New York Yankees will play at home. Their schedule is:

August 24, 25—Detroit Tigers
August 26*, 27—St. Louis Browns
August 28, 30, 31—
Washington Senators

*Night Game

Tickets can be had by writing:—
Yankee Ticket Office
Yankee Stadium
Bronx, New York

Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and add 25 cents for handling. Be sure to specify game desired. Prices for reserved seats are \$1.75 and \$2.00. Box seats are \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Legion Rod and Gun Club

By JACK DENTON SCOTT



IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING IDEA OR SUGGESTION OUR OUTDOORS EDITOR CAN USE ON THIS PAGE, HE'LL PAY OFF WITH SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, LINES OR LURES.

Although this isn't gun weather, let's slip into this page this month with a letter from Thomas A. McCammon from New York City:

"This problem has been posed at my office," he writes. "We are well agreed on the answer and I thought maybe you would like to present it to the readers of the 'Legion Rod and Gun Club' column.

"A duck is flying on a calm day, at fifty miles per hour twenty-five yards out directly across the front of your blind. On shooting this duck you lead him a certain number of feet. The following weekend you are in the same blind but there is a twenty-five mile per hour crosswind. Along comes a duck flying twenty-five miles per hour with the twenty-five mile per hour wind on his tail some distance out. The question is how much of a lead must you use to shoot this duck? The same as when he was flying fifty miles per hour, or should it be more or less?

"Here is our answer: You lead the duck the same number of feet you lead the duck you shot on the calm day. The proof of this is, suppose on the second day of hunting the duck lights on a pole twenty-five yards out in front of the blind. To shoot him you have to correct for windage and shoot into the wind behind him. This distance you shoot behind him is, in reality, equivalent to twenty-five miles per hour whether it be wind speed or duck speed. Therefore the duck flying fifty miles per hour in still air would lead twice the distance allowed for the windage and the duck on the windy day would be lead the distance for windage plus an equal distance for the twenty-five miles per hour it is flying.

"I would like to hear what some vets versed, say, in Aerial Gunnery think of my solution."

Confused? I guess we shouldn't be. The confident McCammon seems to have the problem nicely worked out. No comment from this corner until the answers are in from the aforementioned aerial gunners.



Odd facts department: Fish need rescuing. Select crews of conservation workers in many of our states spend nearly all of their working hours netting fish from pounds where the

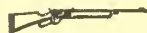
food or their neighbors aren't right. These fish are then placed in water where they can live happily, grow fat. . . . It takes one whopping big cord of pulpwood to help produce the powder necessary for 90,000 rounds of Garand rifle ammunition.



Here are some helpful hints for the fishing fraternity from a couple of readers of ROD & GUN. Jack Richardson of Clinton, Missouri notes: "If you are fresh out of sinkers, cut in appropriate strips empty tooth-paste or shaving cream tubes and wrap around line. For that offensive and lingering odor of fish on pans and hands, rinse either or both with vinegar." Tony Sallazzo from Bolivar, New York, says, "With trout season open in some states and about to open in others, it is important that all of your tackle be in good shape. Look it over carefully for defects, such as missing or sharp tops and guides on rods. Be sure line wear hasn't caused razor sharp edges which will cut your line. Also check your lines for bad or weakened spots. Many prize winning fish have been lost because these things were not taken care of."

More from Tony: Hint for worm dunkers. "Carry the wigglers in a glass, wood or plastic container. You'll find they'll end up much livelier and be greater fish-getters, than if you tore them around in the old tin can."

Thanks Tony and Jack. Your words may put plenty more fish in the pan.



Wonder if many of you remember the incident mentioned in the February ROD & GUN of the man riding the bicycle being mistaken for a deer and killed? At the time we mentioned it, we asked for reaction from you. Response has been overwhelming—and intelligent. Here, for the information of you guys who use guns, are a couple of opinions.

"The article concerning the careless use of firearms in the February issue of your

magazine is a thought-provoking one. It might be possible for the handle bars of a bicycle to resemble a deer's horns but it is highly unlikely that the animal's antlers would be nickel plated.

"A proper solution would appear to be that all existing rifle ranges and rod and gun clubs adopt a program whereby N.R.A. training in marksmanship and proper range procedure be given to all who wish to obtain hunting licenses. Furthermore, a short course in the proper identification and habits of common game animals should also be included. At the end of a program such as this, an N.R.A. qualifying certificate should be issued toward the purchase of a license. The certificate should be reinstated every year by the expedient of participating in an arbitrary number of indoor programs. The increased cost of operation to the ranges and clubs could be met by raising the license fee to \$5.00 and having the State turn back part of it for each person so trained. Trainees may also be expected to pay for their own ammunition and for the use of range facilities.

"The use of the single shot rifle should be encouraged if not made mandatory. The psychological effect of knowing you have only one bullet would take the itch out of many fingers.

"The safety of our woods is not a political issue but a question of saving lives. A definite program of training in the proper use of firearms toward the purchase of a hunting license would be welcomed by intelligent sportsmen as a form of life insurance."

Carlyle Grayson

E. L. Grant Post #1225

"I just read your column concerning the man who was killed while riding his bicycle during deer season.

"Evidently we humans are not considered as important as the deer. Should I accidentally shoot a doe I would be subject to a very stiff fine. Why not a fine for shooting humans say of \$1,000 or \$1,500 plus revocation for life of the offender's hunting license? I will bet that some of the carelessness would cease."

Elvin W. Cross

IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS OR QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE OUTDOORS: hunting, fishing, dogs, etc., don't hesitate to send them on to THE OUTDOOR EDITOR, AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE. We will do our best to help. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Lower House Relies on Vet Groups to Carry VA Contact Load; Makes Big Cut in Budget

National Rehabilitation Conference Reveals Reasons For Legion Strength and Effectiveness in Service to Veterans

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

Associate Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*

Two events in recent weeks have tended to dramatize the value of The American Legion to the public and to disabled veterans; as well as the value of the existing relationship between veterans organizations on the one hand and the Veterans Administration as a single veterans agency on the other hand.

In the House of Representatives, on March 21st, much of a spirited debate on VA appropriations for the coming year revolved around how much more of the taxpayers' money could be saved by leaving more of the VA's advisory service to veterans up to the service officers of the veterans organizations.

In recent years VA has had as many as several thousand "contact officers" at one time. Years ago it was found helpful to the VA operation to have a staff of men who would give general information and advice to individual veterans, many of whom are easily confused, to put it mildly, on VA premises. This advisory service is a practice that any large organization or firm that deals with the public finds absolutely necessary.

Cut in Contact Service

Several months ago the Bureau of the Budget recommended to Congress that the VA contact service be cut by about a third for 1953. That cut would reduce the total VA contact staff in the nation to 1,526 men and eliminate 200 contact offices. To achieve this the Bureau of the Budget suggested that Congress reduce the VA contact budget to about \$7.2 million.

When a House subcommittee on appropriations under Chairman Albert Thomas of Texas thought the matter over, it considered eliminating the contact service entirely, but finally brought in a bill reducing the nationwide VA contact service to 300 men and cutting out 343 contact offices, by slicing nearly \$6 million more off of the VA contact budget.

Then the fur began to fly. Representative Christopher C. McGrath, of New York, offered an amendment at the request of The American Legion that would restore the contact budget back up to the Budget Bureau's original one-third reduction. Representative Davis of Georgia offered a compromise amendment, about halfway between the Budget Bureau reduction and the Thomas subcommittee's slash, and the debate was on.

The following, and others, spoke supporting the McGrath restoration:

Representatives McGrath, Van Zandt (Pennsylvania), Canfield (New Jersey), Klein (New York), Brooks (Louisiana), Armstrong (Missouri), Price (Illinois), Morris (Oklahoma), Mrs. Rogers (Massachusetts), Rankin (Mississippi), Furcolo (Massachusetts), Crawford (Michigan), Fulton (Pennsylvania), Ostertag (New York), Philbin (Massachusetts), Donohue (Massachusetts), Busbey (Illinois), Elliott (Alabama), Multer (New York), Ross (New York), Green (Pennsylvania), Javits (New York), Kearney (New York), Lane (Massachusetts).

What they said in effect was that with 18 million living veterans and more

coming out of Korea every day, it was no time to close the reception desks of the VA and force the beneficiaries to try to find their own way. This action would only foul up the rest of the VA staff with misguided questions and poorly prepared or misdirected claims. Result: false economy and impaired service.

Nobody rose to deny those remarks. Instead, Representative Phillips of California (25 years a Legionnaire) and Subcommittee Chairman Thomas (20 years a Legionnaire) offered evidence to show what a huge part of the advising of disabled veterans and their dependents and survivors is already being done for the taxpayers by the veterans organizations. Phillips and Thomas expressed the thought that the veterans service officers outside of the VA could, perhaps, relieve the Federal government of the entire remaining contact obligation.

The two men were practically alone. Most other Representatives thought the veterans organizations and the state service agencies were already carrying as much of the contact load as they could. In view of the one-third cut in the original Budget Bureau contact service recommendation, and in view of the testimony of many veterans organizations as to the part of this public obligation that the 5 million organized veterans were already assuming for the public and the 13 million unorganized veterans, the McGrath amendment carried the day on this item, and the additional cut was defeated.

"Vested Interests"

That was about the only part of the veterans service appropriation that did not take a terrible drubbing by the House on March 21, if a one-third cut is not indeed a drubbing. But that is another story.

The interesting thing here is what happened, when the chips were down, to the rumors we've been hearing about the alleged "vested interests" of the veterans organizations. When it came to parceling out tax money, the services freely given by the veterans organizations within the framework of a single veterans agency proved to be a vested interest of *everybody* in the veterans organizations. On this, there was no disagreement. Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report take note.

The other event of recent weeks illustrating the unique opportunity for service in the relationship between the Legion and a single veterans agency, was the annual National Rehabilitation Conference, sponsored by The American Legion at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C., March 4 to March 7.

Nearly 500 national, state and regional veterans service officers—Legion and public—came in from every state in the nation to attend the five-day meetings.

They fired questions at top officials

TEN BEST BOOKS

Allen Willand, Director of The Legion's National Americanism Commission, has announced that the research specialists of that division consider the following ten titles the most important and effective books combating subversion currently published. A new and revised recommended book list is being prepared and will be shortly issued. Colleges and well-equipped libraries in larger cities should carry most if not all of these very important books. If they do not, find out why. The fact that these books may have been either ignored or unfavorably reviewed in the usual book review circles exposed in Irene Kuhn's article in this magazine for January 1951, should not be accepted as sufficient reason for excluding them. See that these books get into your libraries. Remember—books are block-busters in the war against communism:

The Accused, Alex Weissberg, Simon & Schuster, \$4.00; *Communism and Christ*, Rev. Charles Lowry, Morehouse-Gorham; *Brain Washing in Red China*, Edward Hunter, Vanguard Press, \$3.00; *Communism Versus the Negro*, Rev. William Nolan, Devin-Adair, \$3.50; *God and Man at Yale*, William Buckley, Jr., Regnery & Co., \$3.50; *I Led Three Lives*, Herbert Philbrick, McGraw-Hill, \$3.50; *Realities of World Power*, Col. Kieffer, McKay; *Shanghai Conspiracy*, Gen. Willoughby, Dutton \$3.75; *While You Slept*, John T. Flynn, Devin-Adair; *The Yenan Way*, Eudocio Ravines, Scribners, \$3.00.

of the Veterans Administration and the Armed Forces regarding the handling of the claims and rights of veterans, servicemen and their dependents. For the first time in the history of these annual meetings, VA Administrator Carl R. Gray forsook his formal address to the Conference and instead took his place on one of the VA panels and let the service officers cross-examine him.

The service officers sought, and sometimes got, reasons for VA and military regulations and practices that had been difficult to understand in the field.

In other instances they called the attention of top VA and military panels to abuses of and misinterpretations of top-level regulations and directives by outlying offices and divisions.

Instances were cited of VA officers blocking the rights of hospitalized veterans to file claims. Other instances were cited of various boards making decisions beyond their authority that were prejudicial to individual veterans, and of servicemen being persuaded to sign waivers of rights that they did not necessarily clearly understand, in return for quick discharge.

Such a meeting would be nearly impossible, and utterly fruitless, were there no centralized authority in veterans affairs or in the Armed Forces. As it was, the representatives of individual veterans in the field could and did lay veterans problems squarely in the lap of the top national officials, whose responsibility and authority was clear.

At no time did the VA officials pass the buck to other agencies.

Pledges of Cooperation

On several occasions heads of various VA divisions said in effect: "Mr. Jones, the instance you cite in Tennessee is clearly contrary to regulations, and our office in your area will receive clear instructions to make its practices conform to our regulations and the intent of Congress."

In other instances they said, in effect: "Mr. Smith, please bring this case straight to us after this meeting is over, and if further study bears out your contention that it was handled improperly, we will correct it and straighten out our field man."

Not once, during the VA panels, was a complaint from a service officer in the field answered with such a familiar and paralyzing bureaucratic evasion as: "Well now, we do our best in these matters, but you must understand that part of this affair is under the jurisdiction of Agency X, over whom we have no control, and after all we have to get along with those fellows . . . etc."

Where the service officers suggested changes in top VA policy itself, the answers from the VA were as definite and unequivocal. Whether the VA's answers were pleasing or displeasing to service officers (and both kinds of answers were had), there was at least no doubt as to the finality of the answers; no feeling that the veterans service

"Alert America" Exhibit Touring Country, Legion Called On to Aid Defense Convoy

Spearheading a national Civil Defense "Alert America" campaign to revolutionize public thinking about the citizen's responsibilities and dangers in modern war, three motorized units of ten 32-foot trailers are touring the Main Streets of America. These three convoys carry dramatic action exhibits with a vital, urgent story that *you*, Mr. Citizen, are Civil Defense. That you must act now, before it is too late, or America will not have the Civil Defense program it so badly needs to help keep the peace and to save our lives and our freedoms!

Organized under the direct sponsor-

officers had come to the wrong place and would never find a right place.

Neither the Administrator nor any of his assistants had been in a position to parry any comment with: "This isn't entirely up to us, you understand. Details must be worked out with Agencies A and B, and I understand that Mr. Q over in Agency Z is apt to throw a roadblock in our path."

Constant improvements in VA service come out of these rehabilitation conferences every year. In fact the VA officials learn instructive things about their operation in the field which they can get from no other source—since their own field staffs lack the independence, by virtue of their subordinate positions, to speak as openly and frankly (and bluntly) as the service officers of the veterans organizations speak up.

Only because VA is one single agency responsible to the veterans is it possible to effect these extremely useful man-to-man meetings each year between the top men in veterans affairs and the representatives of the individual veterans, without any doubt or confusion as to who is responsible for what. We know of no other such effective relationship in this colossal government of ours.

The Conference was another living example of how right ex-President Hoover was when, as President, he pulled all veterans affairs into one agency in 1929, and how wrong his advisors were who persuaded him to reverse that position when he was head of the Hoover Commission in 1949.

We are of course, back again talking about the Hoover Commission proposals of 1949, and current proposed legislation based on them, to put veterans insurance in one government corporation, veterans medicine in a separate government department, leave VA as a pure paper-work outfit, etc.

The two recent events cited here go together. The effective assumption of public obligations by the veterans service organizations, as revealed in the debate in the House, is only possible when they have a coordinated veterans agency to work with, as revealed in the rehabilitation conference.

ship of Valley Forge Foundation, substantial public service contributions of equipment, exhibits, materials and personnel by Government agencies and key industrial concerns were made. The National Security Commission of The American Legion is co-operating in this campaign. Legion Department Headquarters and Posts in each of the States still on the convoy itinerary have been alerted to extend all possible support and cooperation.

The goal of the "Alert America" campaign, presented in the form of realistic exhibits is to inform and convince 150 million American people of the grim realities of today's threat from foreign aggression, physically and ideologically, and of the use of modern terror weapons. The exhibits are educational in that they are aimed to instruct citizens on what they must do to protect themselves if war comes. It is designed to so inform them that self-protection will become as instinctive with the man on the street as it is for a skilled soldier in combat.

It is also a recruiting campaign—designed to convince all that Civil Defense is the duty of every citizen. For its final goal, the aim is to help State and local Civil Defense authorities to enlist some 15 million men and women as volunteers in the growing home-front army for Civil Defense.

Experts in Charge

The various themes in the "Alert America" exhibits are spelled out with actual equipment, film strips and three-dimensional pictures. In addition to the main exhibit other features will present rescue truck demonstrations, radiological equipment, and exhibitions of non-classified special weapons.

The National Defense Department furnishes some of the personnel to man the convoys, and experts to demonstrate the use and possibilities of the weapons those on the home-front must deal with if war comes. The Legion's National Headquarters urges not only cooperation with the "Alert America" convoys, but asks the Legionnaires and their families look in on the show.

Convoys will be in New York State, at Rochester, April 22-25; Buffalo, April 28-May 1; Binghamton, May 5-7; and New York City, May 13-19.

The New Jersey dates are Newark, May 22-26, and Trenton, May 29-June 2. Chicago, Illinois, will see "Alert America" May 3-9, followed by a tour of Wisconsin and Minnesota extending from May 9 to June 6.

Other convoys will tour the Southwest and Pacific Coast States, exhibiting at Phoenix, Arizona; San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland, California, from May 5 through June 7. This tour will be extended to Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, between June 14 and 30. Watch the local newspapers for exact date.

Year-Round Activity in "Back to God" Move Planned at Department Chaplains' Meeting

A blueprint for making The American Legion's Back to God program a year-round activity is being presented to the organization's 17,400 Posts by Department Chaplains. Heart of the detailed plan, adopted by the recent Conference of Department Chaplains at National Headquarters, is an interfaith "spiritual Bill of Rights" which underscores the role of religion and prayerful family life as bulwarks of our American heritage.

National Commander Donald R. Wilson, in keynoting the Chaplains' Conference, declared that the decision to make the Back to God movement a great religious revival "is going to be made in the hearts of individual Legionnaires who must be reached through their local Posts." Commander Wilson singled out the chaplains as the key men "upon whose vigilance and continued efforts the eventual success of the vital program will depend."

With National Chaplain O. G. Birke-land presiding, the Chaplains' Conference included 29 specific recommendations in its Back to God blueprints wherein The American Legion can encourage regular attendance at church or synagogue, daily family prayer and devotions, and the religious training of children.

Urge Committee Direction

The Department Chaplains urged that the National Executive Committee of The American Legion create a permanent National Commission on Religious Emphasis and recommended that parallel committees be activated in all Departments and Posts. Chaplains would head this committee structure on all echelons, but influential laymen also would be named as members. The conference urged that adequate funds be provided by the National Organization, Departments and Posts to advance the Back to God program.

Resolutions submitted by panels headed by Very Rev. John Twiss of Quincy, Massachusetts; the Rev. Allan Brown of Daytona Beach, Florida, and Rabbi Jerome Rosen of Leavenworth, Kansas, were adopted by the conference as a whole. The panels urged that schools or clinics for Post Chaplains be held annually at District and Department Conferences. It was also suggested that individual Posts offer a suitable award or recognition for those children in the community who are most faithful in their attendance at Sabbath or Sunday schools.

The Chaplains' Conference urged Posts to arrange for community-wide display of the new American Legion poster available from Washington Headquarters and gave its enthusiastic endorsement of the religious posters, "Teach Children Religion" and "Family Dinner Table," available from the Thomson-Symon Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Major General Charles I. Carpenter, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Air Force, and Chairman of the Board of Chaplains, Department of Defense, was principal speaker at the conference banquet. Saluting The American Legion for launching its Back to God program, General Carpenter warned that "nations which have become militarily strong, but lacked spiritual armament, have walked the road to destruction and eventually have gone down to oblivion."

"This is the day when America must be spiritually strong if America is to live," General Carpenter declared. "Yours is a crusade for God. It is a crusade in which God is interested. It is a crusade in which you must grow with God's blessing and with a knowledge of His constant companionship," he said.

A "Declaration of Devotion," emphasizing the need for integrating religion and family life, adopted by the Chaplains' Conference is being hailed as a classic interfaith statement of purpose by The American Legion's clergymen-veterans. The combined effort of chaplains of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths, the Declaration states:

"Religion is the bond by which men rightly relate themselves to their Creator. It includes the sum total of all things to be believed and to be done in the service of God. It is that part of the virtue of Justice upon which the morality of individuals, families and nations is based. Its basic concern is with what is right and not merely with what is useful or pleasant. In short, it is a virtue, a thing that makes men good."

"Prayer is an act of religion by which men worship God and petition His guid-

ance and help. Prayer is necessary for men who desire salvation and who need peace of soul and heart to carry forward their mission in this present life. Prayer is the language of men to God. When man speaks it properly, God listens. Often there are no words, but God hears. Sometimes the sweetest prayer is an offering of the soul to God in silence. And God in filling of the heart with hope, silently, is His sweetest answer. Of all languages, prayer is the most eloquent and powerful. When invoked by the lips alone, God does not answer. Prayer is of the heart.

"The family is the basic unit of society. It is the 'atom of civilization' which must not be split or destroyed with dire harmful effect to the nation. The nation which has wholesome family living is a virile nation. The well-being of a family will depend upon the practice of religion and prayer by its members. Father, mother and children need to worship God as individuals and as members of a family group. Through the practice of family prayer there is developed a partnership of faith and hope, tolerance and mutual love, which sustains and keeps the family together."

"Being conscious of the basic value of these elements—religion, prayer and family life—in our dedication to God and Country, we Legionnaires realize how true are the words of the poet, 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.'"

"Blood for Defense"

In a blood donor drive on March 21, Schlitz Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Post No. 411 turned in 302 pints of blood taken from Schlitz Brewing Company employees. Another record is claimed: for 14 consecutive years the Post has gone over the top in membership, and now with an enrollment of 430 is the largest industrial Post in its home city.

VA Service to Vets Menaced by Sharp Cut In Operating Funds; Legion Makes Protest

Appropriations reductions to a degree not experienced since the infamous Economy Act of 1933 were included in H. R. 7072 as that bill passed the House on March 21. This bill, carrying appropriations for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year starting this coming July 1, cuts \$610,000,000 from the appropriation for 12 months requested by VA.

Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr., has told The American Legion that "a reduction of 6,280 personnel in the medical and hospital programs" must be put in effect unless the amounts cut are restored. H. R. 7072, as it passed the House, makes no allowance whatever for personnel necessary to staff 20 new hospitals scheduled to come into operation by July 1, 1953.

General Gray is authority for the statement that such a reduction in per-

sonnel "can be accomplished only by: 1. Closing large numbers of beds, prorated throughout the country; 2, closing older hospitals where operating costs, coupled with unsatisfactory sanitary and safety conditions, require extensive rehabilitation and where staffing problems are exceptionally difficult due to isolated locations; or 3, delay in opening or not opening new hospitals."

For the first time since the Economy Act of 1933, an appropriation cut adopted by either branch of Congress will have a demoralizing effect upon both service-connected and non-service-connected veterans.

The American Legion, led by National Commander Donald R. Wilson, is making a vigorous effort to see that the harmful effects of H. R. 7072 are eliminated before final passage of the bill by Congress.

New York Plans to Care Royally For 34th Legion National Convention, August 24-28

For the third time in its 34 years, The American Legion will hold its annual National Convention in New York City. The dates are August 24-28, and already plans are well advanced to care for an outpouring of Legionnaires and their families from all over the nation—the world, too, for delegates and visitors from Legion Posts in many foreign countries will be present.

The New York Convention Corporation at its organization meeting named Legionnaires prominent in business and civic life to direct the affairs of the Convention. Department Commander James V. Demarest was named as President. Elected as Corporation Vice Presidents were Leo V. Lanning, Albany, member of the National Executive Committee, and William J. Dwyer, Cortland, Chairman of the National Finance Committee. Edmund J. O'Keefe, New York City, was named as Treasurer, and Thomas E. Paradine, Roslyn, Long Island, will serve as Secretary. Department Judge Advocate Samuel N. Birnbaum, New York City, was selected as General Counsel.

Offices Established

The American Legion 1952 Convention Corporation, to give it the full title, has established its offices at 500 Park Avenue, with National Convention Director W. Walter Neeley, Clarksburg, West Virginia, in charge. All correspondence in reference to the Convention should be addressed to the offices: 500 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Efforts to make New York City the site of the 34th annual Convention were undertaken in May of last year through the city's Convention and Visitors' Bureau, with which the Convention Corporation is working in close alliance. It was not until January that a decision was made—and an early date selected, leaving short time for preparation for such an event. The August dates were determined upon to meet a seasonable lull in visitors—hotel reservations could not be secured at dates in September or early October, which have become the traditional Legion National Convention months.

The Convention will open on Sunday, August 24, according to plans thus far formulated, with registration of delegates and visitors and the annual non-denominational Memorial Service. The first session will convene on the morning of August 25 at Madison Square Garden, held jointly with the American Legion Auxiliary and other affiliated organizations. All other business meetings will be held at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street. This follows the plan of session housing at the 1947 Convention.

The American Legion Auxiliary will hold their business meetings at the Commodore Hotel. The Forty and Eight and Eight and Forty will hold their annual national meetings concurrently

with the Legion in other auditoriums. The Forty and Eight will meet in Manhattan Center, 8th Avenue and 34th Street.

The Statler Hotel (formerly the Pennsylvania) has been selected as the National Headquarters hotel.

The annual big event, from a spectator's point of view, at a Legion Convention is the big parade. This event which will highlight the 34th National Convention is being planned as one of the most spectacular ever staged by the organization. It will move up Fifth Avenue on August 26—perhaps all day—and in addition to the mammoth crowds that will line the Avenue many millions of other Americans will see the glittering pageantry of the thousands marching for America through a coast-to-coast television network.

The colorful competitions by bands, drum and bugle corps, marching units, firing squads, etc., will be held at selected stadiums on Monday, August 25. The Convention will come to a close with the election of officers for the next year on the evening of August 28.

Post Runs Stock Car Race Track

Bushy Run Post No. 260, Claridge, Pennsylvania, seems to have something new in Legion activity—the Post owns and operates a stock car dirt race track. The racing season will open May 30, and Service Officer Andy Reger promises thrills and spills in great plenty.

Chris Moran Dies in Tokyo

Christopher P. Moran, of New York, prominent in Legion affairs on the National level, died suddenly in Tokyo, Japan, on March 11 while on a world tour with Mrs. Moran. Decorated veteran of both World Wars, he retired from the New York National Guard with the rank of Colonel. The body was returned to New York City where Legion services were held in Kingsbridge Armory. Final services were held at the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, New York City, on March 25, and the body laid to rest in St. John's cemetery, Middle Village, with full military honors. National Vice Commander Thomas E. Paradine represented National Commander Donald R. Wilson at the final rites.

Legion Memorial Forest

A 100-acre American Legion Memorial Forest is being created near Middlebranch, just north of Canton, Ohio, by an incorporated American Legion Forestry Association. The tract was deeded to the Association by the Diamond Portland Cement Company, Middlebranch, and in time it is expected to yield proceeds for the purchase of more land and timber. The project is a joint effort of the 20 Posts in Stark County.

Youngster Joins Up

Newark Valley (New York) Post No. 1541 claims a record of getting members as they come out of service. An instance—J. Charles Sirowatka was discharged from the Navy on February 13; signed up three days later.

REHAB VICE CHAIRMAN DONATES FIRST BLOOD AT PARTY



When First National Bank Post No. 985, Chicago, Illinois, set up a blood donor party, John S. Gleason, Jr., currently serving as Vice Chairman of the National Rehabilitation Commission, was the first volunteer and gave the first pint of blood. But he was not the last. More than 700 officers and employees of the bank gave blood as a part of the program to send whole blood to wounded and disabled combat men in the Korea area. Under the Post sponsorship, the Red Cross spent three days at the bank. Legionnaire Gleason, formerly National Executive Committeeman for the Illinois Legion, was General Chairman of the drive. In the picture above, Chairman Gleason (right) displays his contribution to Post Commander Al Gustafson and Nurse Betty Schultz.

"My Son John" Has a Great Message for All Americans; Legion Chaplains Preview Film

It is no secret that The American Legion has been critical of more than a few motion pictures and the people who have contributed to them. The Legion still is, for that matter. At the same time we intend to give credit where credit is due—and a great deal of credit is due to everyone who helped in the production of *My Son John*.

A few anti-communist movies have come out of Hollywood in the past, but this is probably the first that will get a rise out of the reds. The reason, of course, is because it's going to hurt them by showing how they implement their cynical, ruthless dishonesty. Worse, the portrayal is such that the message will sink home. For the first time a four-star movie shows how communism can affect an average American family and involve it in tragic consequences.

A special kind of talent went into the making of this film, to simplify and dramatize a message that could easily have become involved and dull. This talent came from many people, but much of the credit goes to Leo McCarey, the producer and director, and the star, Helen Hayes, who portrays the mother. This is Miss Hayes' first film in sixteen years, and once again it looks as though she has earned an Oscar.

High on the credit list too are Van Heflin and the late Robert Walker. Heflin plays the part of an FBI agent and Walker is cast as the son who "went communist." Also deserving of praise is Dean Jagger, the Legionnaire father and school teacher.

Let it be understood that *My Son John* is not just an anti-communist propaganda movie but excellent entertainment. In this respect it differs markedly from most previous anti-red efforts made by the motion picture industry. We understand that other producers are now readying films exposing communism, and if they can meet the standard set by *My Son John* there will be reason for cheering.

Because the film has a powerful religious message (without preaching) it was previewed by the National Chaplain O. G. Birkeland and 25 Department Chaplains at the Chaplains' Conference held at National Headquarters. All of them were profoundly impressed with the picture.

Incidentally, when you go to see it, take your family or some friends.

Posts Pay Fraternal Visits

Twenty-five years ago an exchange of fraternal visits was established by Henry H. Houston, 2nd, Post No. 3, Germantown, and Frankford Post No. 211, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—two big Keystone State units. The custom has been continued unbroken and on May 5 Houston Post members will pay their 25th annual visit.

MY SON JOHN

Cast

Lucille Jefferson.....	Helen Hayes
John Jefferson.....	Robert Walker
Mr. Stedman.....	Van Heflin
Dan Jefferson.....	Dean Jagger
Dr. Carver.....	Minor Watson
Father O'Dowd.....	Frank McHugh
Ruth Carlin.....	Irene Winston
Ben Jefferson.....	James Young
Chuck Jefferson.....	Richard Jaeckel
Bedford	Tod Karns

Produced and Directed by

Leo McCarey

Adaptation by.....John Lee Mahin

Screenplay by.....Myles Conolly
and Leo McCarey

OPPONENTS OF UMT SEND BILL BACK TO COMMITTEE

Action on Universal Military Training was postponed, possibly for the balance of the current session of Congress, when on March 4th the U.S. House of Representatives sent the UMT bill back to the Armed Services Committee.

Although recommitment of the bill had been widely predicted, the initial action to start a recommitment was defeated when Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (Texas) called upon the legislators to face up to an issue that had been studied about as much as any committee could study anything. Thus, for a few hours, the question of bringing UMT into existence seemed on the verge of actually being voted on by the House.

Then followed a series of parliamentary gyrations. First the House made itself a committee-of-the-whole for the purpose of entertaining amendments. Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, offered an amendment to limit UMT to a definite number of years, and not to put it into effect until Selective Service should cease. The latter would have the effect of making UMT a substitute for the draft, committing practically 100 percent of the first few classes of UMT trainees to induction into the Armed Forces on the expiration of their training.

Finally, Representative Charles B. Brownson, of Indiana, offered a substitute for all amendments. Brownson's amendment would have provided for universal military training in the public schools.

The House, still acting as a committee, voted to add the Brownson amendment to the bill—133 Representatives voting "aye."

The House then ceased to act as a committee and, as a legislative body, considered the Brownson amendment. This time the amendment was defeated. The chair ruled that the defeat of the

amendment also defeated all the amendments which the Armed Services Committee had offered when it first presented the bill to the House.

The bill was now in a condition where further study could be seriously proposed, since it had been stripped of all of the fruits of the Armed Services Committee's earlier studies.

A motion to recommit the bill to the Armed Services Committee for further study was carried.

The general reaction of the press to the handling of the bill was scarcely complimentary. Said the *Washington Post*, "The opponents of UMT rigged such a parliamentary snarl that the House never had a chance to look at the amended bill on its merits. . . ."

National Commander Donald R. Wilson refused to accept the action as a defeat. "We are going to win this fight for UMT," said Commander Wilson on March 7th. "The American Legion has not pushed a specific UMT program closer to adoption in all the 33 years during which it has supported this principle. The recommitment is a temporary delay brought on by parliamentary maneuvering which resulted in sending it back to committee on a technicality."

"We intend to continue to support this legislation in greater strength than ever. Every factor of national prudence, economic necessity and down-to-earth realism is on our side. . . ."

Post Owns Burial Plot

Back in the confused days of 1920 when the veterans of WWI were getting back into civilian life, Chicago, Illinois, had something of a problem in caring for vets found dead. No provision had as yet been made for burial, but North Shore Post No. 21, young and vigorous, found the answer. Under the leadership of its Commander John V. Clinnin (now Major General, Retired) the Post bought a burial plot to care for its own members and also for the stranger veterans who died in their area. The plot served for years, but eventually was filled. Last year an additional 20-grave plot was purchased by the Post.

Police Post Challenged

Mildly aroused by the claim of Chicago (Illinois) Police Post No. 207 to being the largest of its kind, Adjutant Freeman P. Calvert of Los Angeles (California) Police Post No. 387 has challenged the Windy City unit to a friendly contest. Adjutant Freeman points out that the 1951 enrollment of Chicago Post was 2,711, while the Los Angeles coppers rolled up a membership of 2,736—an even 25 more than Chicago. But in handing out the challenge, Adjutant Freeman warned that the Los Angeles Post had enrolled 2,758—or 22 more than in 1951—for 1952 membership year.

Andrew Lawrence Post No. 644, Swoyerville, Pennsylvania, presented a pneulator for use with the Borough's new community ambulance.

Application for Membership in THE AMERICAN LEGION

....., 19.....

Name

Street Address

City Zone State

Occupation \$..... Amt. Rec'd. American Legion Dues

(Following add'l data absolutely necessary for NEW members:)

Renew'g Member () Branch of Service Service Serial No.

NEW Member () Date of Enlistment Date of Discharge

Reinstatement ()

Character of Discharge

Do you subscribe to the principles of any group opposed to our form of government?.....

I hereby subscribe to the provisions on the reverse side hereof.

Secured by.....

(Applicant's Signature)

(This stub to be immediately delivered to Post Adjutant or Finance Officer, together with dues you receive from member, in order that official membership card can be promptly issued to such member.)



RECEIPT THE AMERICAN LEGION

Post No.

City State 19.....

RECEIVED OF
PRINT NAME IN FULL

PRINT STREET ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

\$..... Amt. Received to cover Post, Dept. and National Dues, 75 cents of which is for a year's subscription to The American Legion Magazine.

Renewal ☐ NEW Member ☐ Reinstatement ☐

Occupation

Secured by
Your official Legion membership card will be delivered promptly to you by your Post Adjutant.

Clip this membership application and carry it with you — your vet neighbor may only be waiting for an invitation to join up

Birthday Shower Is Planned for National Commander; Say It With Membership Cards

Maintaining a consistent lead of 100,000 over the same date last year, the Legion membership is going a long way to regain the ground lost in 1951. Continued activity in membership enrollment is urged by the Membership and Post Activity Committee at National Headquarters.

National Commander Donald R. Wilson will celebrate the anniversary of his birth on May 17—a birthday shower is planned. Membership cards, new or renewals, make the best sort of offering and Posts throughout the country are asked to make a special effort to give our National Commander a shower of cards. The more the better.

Many Posts have pledged a certain number, and many have set new quotas for themselves. Membership is the lifeblood, and the Legion to accomplish its objectives legislatively and as a service organization must be strong in members.

Another red-letter event in the membership effort is the annual Air Mail Roundup, which will be observed on May 1. Distinctive award for participating in this Roundup this year is a bronze propeller blade to every Legionnaire who enrolls five members (new or renewals) between the Legion's birthday, March 15-17, and May 1.

Certification of the individual Legionnaire's effort will be made by Post officers to their Department Headquarters. The bronze propeller blades will be awarded to qualifying Legionnaires through the Department Headquarters.

In the several areas assigned to National Vice Commanders, the 10 mid-western Departments under the supervision of National Vice Commander Adolph F. Bremer, Winona, Minnesota,

are out in front with an enrollment of 82.82 percent of quota. Notable is the fact that every one of the 10 Departments included in this area is over the national average of 69.48.

Running neck to neck are the areas under the direction of National Vice Commander Oscar Rohlf, the western, which has tipped over the national average with a percentage of quota of 70.37. National Vice Commander Audley H. Ward's southern division, at the March 27 tally, was just under with a percentage of 69.17. That is a difference of just a little more than a point which could be cured by the magnificent membership performance in Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana.

"I PLEDGE TO VOTE" PINS READY FOR LEGION UNITS

Metallic lapel pins bearing the Legion emblem on the reverse part of the tab and the legend "I Pledge to Vote" on the front have been prepared for quantity distribution to Legion units through the Emblem Sales Division. Samples of the attractive pin have been sent to all Department Headquarters for distribution to Posts.

By means of consolidating all orders through National Headquarters a favorable price has been obtained. Posts or other units may purchase on the basis of \$4 per 1,000, prepaid. Purchases must be in multiples of 1,000. Send orders direct to National Emblem Sales Division, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana.

REVIEW OF CHILD WELFARE FINDS APRIL PEAK MONTH

April has become a peak child welfare month in The American Legion, it was found by the Legion's National Child Welfare Commission at its annual spring meeting at National Headquarters in Indianapolis, April 17-19.

For many years April has been observed as American Legion Child Welfare Month and partial reports of this year's activities disclose an expanding interest in all phases of child welfare work, according to National Child Welfare Chairman, Dr. A. H. Wittmann of Philadelphia.

"In addition to our well-established programs of direct aid to needy children of veterans and of using the strength of The American Legion in community projects of all kinds for children, the growing emphasis on religious and spiritual welfare of children has struck a responsive chord throughout the Legion and Auxiliary," Dr. Wittmann said.

The April meeting of the National Child Welfare Commission also reviewed the work of five highly successful Area Child Welfare Conferences held during the past winter. Recommendations to be passed on to the National Convention were agreed on and tentative objectives for the coming year's work were drawn up.

Dr. Wittman also pointed out that another factor making April an important child welfare month is that it marks the end of the child welfare report year. All Departments of the Legion, Auxiliary, 40 and 8, and 8 and 40 are now making plans to compile the annual child welfare report, and in a short time each post, unit, voiture and salon will be requested by the respective Department organization to file a report of its child welfare work for the past year.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

3rd (Marne) Infantry Division, (WW1, WW2, Korea)—Reunion, Boston, Mass., July 10-12; Hotel Bradford. Contact David H. Cann or Larry Packer, Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass.

3rd (Spearhead) Armored Division—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., July 31-Aug. 2; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Contact John D. Goodin, President, P. O. Box 457, Johnson City, Tenn.

6th (Red Star) Infantry Division Association, Pennsylvania-New Jersey Sector—Annual meeting, Philadelphia, Pa., May 25; home of Continental Post No. 263, The American Legion, 5151 Wissahickon Ave. Details from John T. McGlone, 4808 Greene St., Philadelphia 44, Pa., or Lisle T. Horton, 1861 Ferry St., Easton, Pa.

24th (Victory) Infantry Div. Assn.—Annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 15-17. Information from Kenwood Ross, President, 1387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

41st (Jungleers) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, Seattle, Wash., June 20-22; Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Info and reservations from Dr. Kenneth Binkley, Chairman, 920 SW 152nd, Seattle 66, Wash.

33rd (Yellow Cross) Infantry Division Assn., (both WWs)—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 13-14. Write George D. Radcliffe, 508 Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

80th (Blue Ridge) Infantry Div. Assn.—Reunion, York, Pa., July 31-Aug. 3; Yorktowne Hotel. Info from Luther W. Smith, Chairman, York, Pa., or Harry F. Collette, Res. Secy., 302 Plaza Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

92nd (Buffalo) Infantry Div. Vet. Assn., (both WWs)—10th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., July 31-Aug. 3; headquarters, 5745 So. State St. Write J. L. Carter, Natl. Commander, 6223 1/2 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

94th Infantry Div. Assn.—3rd annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8-10; Hotel Sherman. For details and info write A. E. Rodriguez, Secy., 741 Briar Place, Chicago 14, Ill.

99th (Checkerboard) Infantry Div.—Annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, July 18-20; Hollanden Hotel. Info from Richard Byers, Chairman, 11205 Whitmore Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, or from Assn. Hdqrs., c/o James A. Fennie, 100 Rosary Ave., Lackawanna 18, N. Y.

4th Marine Div.—5th annual reunion, San Francisco, Cal., July 10-12; Hdqrs. Marine Memorial Club. Information from Louis Ruppel, Chairman, Editor Colliers Magazine, 640 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

26th (Yankee) Infantry Div.—Annual national convention, Gloucester, Mass., June 26-28. Write Chester H. Grant, Convention President, P. O. Box 261, Gloucester, Mass.

29th (Blue and Gray) Infantry Div.—34th annual reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29-Sept. 1; Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Info from John Kay, Treas., 214 Glendale Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.

Co. D, 313th Ammunition Train, 88th Div., (WW1)—3rd annual reunion, Yankton, S. Dak., May 31-June 1. Write Mrs. Clark Harris, Secy., Idana, Kans.

38th Inf. Regt. Assn.—Annual reunion, New York City, May 30-31; Hotel New Yorker. Details from A. H. Zindel, Secy., 558 West 193rd St., New York 33, N. Y.

USS Ancon (AGC 4)—Reunion, Boston, Mass., May 31; Hotel Touraine. Contact Al Schlichting, 197 Lake View Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

354th Ambulance Co., 89th Div., (WW1)—3rd annual reunion, Lincoln, Neb., May 10-11; Lincoln Hotel. Write Billy Wolff, 1831 O St., Lincoln, Neb., for info and reservations.

3rd Port Transportation Corps—6th annual reunion, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-25, Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Info from Archie C. Harshaw, 5011 Osage Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

45th Evacuation Hospital—5th reunion, Englishtown, N. J., May 30; Main Brook Inn. Details from Walter Cyak, RD 1, Englishtown, N. J.

474th AAA (AW) Bn.—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., May 31; Penn-Sheraton Hotel. Contact Steve Cirino, 6526 Landsdowne Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.

Signal Service Co. C, 829th; Signal Service Co., 6662nd, and Signal Service Co., 3195th—10th anniversary reunion, Columbus, Ohio, May 31-June 1. Details from Kenneth Smith, Jr., 907 London Rd., Cleveland 10, Ohio.

US Base Hospital 37, AEF—33rd reunion dinner, New York City, May 17; Hotel Abbey. Contact B. J. McAfee, 305 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

28th USN Construction Bn., (Seabees)—4th annual dinner-dance, New York City, May 24; Hotel New Yorker. Write Louis Koch, 719 Grand Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

989th Treadway Bridge Co., Army Eng., (WW2)—Reunion, White City, Kans., May 4. Contact Billy Fitzsimmons, Rte. 1, White City, Kans.

643rd Tank Destroyer Bn.—Annual reunion, New York City, at 34th St. Armory. All former members invited. Details and info from John A. Wesenberg, 23 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

USS William D. Porter, (DD 579)—Reunion of survivors and shipmates, New York City, June 14; at 8 P.M.; Hotel Empire, (Embassy Room.) Reservations, \$5 including tax and tips, and

information from LCDR Harold Seward Lewis, USN, 548 East 82nd St., New York, N. Y.

199th Ordnance Depot Co.—3rd annual reunion, Lima, Ohio, June 20-22. Info from James S. Ruda, 1746 Hopkins Ave., Norwood 12, Ohio.

163rd Inf. Regt., 41st Div., (WW2)—Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., June 28-29. Write Richard L. Dickerson, Secy., 4931 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.

Co. E, 115th Inf., 29th Div., (both WWs)—Reunion, Elkton, Md., June 28-29; State Armory. Details from Paul C. Dennis, 104 Stockton St., Elkton, Md.

714th Railway Operating Bn.—Reunion, Columbus, Ohio, June 20-21; Hotel Chittenden. Info from R. W. Dupuy, 264 S. Warren Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Hdqs. & Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Bn., 194th Glider Inf., 17th Airborne Div.—Reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27-29. Contact Otto Kazmaier, 422 E. 18th St., Erie, Pa.

15th Engineers, (WW1)—35th reunion and picnic, West View Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 12—eats served by Mothers and Wives of 15th Engineers. Information from Mrs. W. F. Duncan, Secy., 1238 S. Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 18, Pa.

104th Transportation Corps, (WW1)—Reunion, Moline, Ill., July 4-6. If interested write Frank A. Salogga, 1221 13th Ave., Moline, Ill.

USS Arkansas—2nd annual reunion dinner, New York City, July 5. Contact Sal LoPinto, 201 Foster Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for complete details.

313th Infantry Assn., 79th Div.—3rd annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio, July 25-27; Hotel Statler. Info from Carl M. Hess, Secy-Treas., 2628 Talbot St., Houston 5, Texas.

Lovell General Hospital—Reunion, Boston, Mass., July 4-5; Hotel Touraine. Write Manuel Moniz, Jr., 66 Oaklawn St., New Bedford, Mass., for info and reservations.

478th AAA (AW) Bn., (WW2)—Reunion in July. Write Joseph E. Goehman, 192 Panna Ave., Rochester, Pa.

904th FA Bn.—Reunion, New York City, July 4-6; Belmont Plaza Hotel. Details from Anthony Giammaria, Secy., 198 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.

Crane-Burns City NAD—Reunion, all Navy and Marine personnel this station, Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 29-31. Details from Dale Dickson, Secy-Treas., RR 2, Terre Haute, Ind.

Retreads, (Vets both WW1 and WW2)—Reunion, Boston, Mass., Aug. 1-3. Contact Ross H. Currier, Chairman, 108 Mass. Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

American Ry. Transportation Corps, (both WWs and Korea)—Reunion, New York City, Aug. 24-28; Hotel Plymouth. Reservations to be made direct with hotel. Info from Gerald J. Murray, 1526 Linden St., Scranton, Pa.

Society of American Legion Founders—Annual Dinner, New York, Aug. 23; New York Athletic Club. Contact William H. McIntyre, Chairman

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA FEBRUARY 29, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit ...	\$ 860,974.42
Receivables	390,844.00
Inventories	466,711.07
Invested Funds	459,482.11
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	\$ 256,897.59
Employees' Retirement Trust Fund	1,237,794.83
Real Estate, less depreciation ...	914,602.71
Furniture and Fixtures, less depreciation	306,184.32
Deferred Charges	77,880.77
	<u>\$4,971,371.82</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 182,858.62
Funds restricted as to use	158,858.58
Deferred Income	1,408,249.11
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust	\$ 256,897.59
Employees' Retirement Trust	1,237,794.83
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund	23,464.13
Restricted Fund	17,939.98
Reserve for construction Wash. Office ..	780,294.40
Real Estate	80,000.00
	<u>901,698.51</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over Expense 2 months	825,014.58
	<u>\$4,971,371.82</u>

Reunion Committee, NY Athletic Club, 180 Central Park South, New York City.

333rd Infantry—33rd annual reunion, Wichita, Kans., Aug. 30-31; Lassen Hotel. Info from John C. Hughes, Secy., 829 East Ave. B, Hutchinson, Kans.

Evacuation Hospital 13, (WW1)—Annual reunion, Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 30-Sept. 1; Secor Hotel. Write Leo J. Bell, Secy., 808 Ash St., Toledo 11, Ohio.

71st Seabees—3rd reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 29-31. Info from B. D. Mackey, Secy., Wapello, Iowa.

114th General Hospital, (WW2)—2nd reunion, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 30-Sept. 1; Hotel Sterling. Details and reservations from Jesse Hobbs, 412 E. 8th St., Chester, Pa.

17th Infantry and Auxiliary—26th national reunion, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 3-5; Southern Hotel. Write Geo. W. Crawford, Natl. Adjt., 1917 Overlook St., Pittsburgh 14, Pa.

977th Engineering Maintenance Co.—7th annual reunion, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 15-17. Write Herbert C. Lunt, 3500 Fifth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.

18th Depot Supply Vet. Organization, Air Supply Div.—7th annual reunion, Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 16; Van Orman Hotel. Info from Earl C. Klingenberg, 1402 E. McKennie Ave., Fort Wayne, Ind.

556th Eng. HP Bn.—Reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31. Info from Gordon C. Bridges, 1200 W. Eddy St., Chicago 13, Ill.

Chemical Warfare Service Vet. Assn.—16th annual convention and reunion dinner, all CWS vets, New York City, 24-28. Contact George W. Nichols, Secy-Treas., RFD 4, Box 425A, Kingston, N. Y.

Co. E, 395th Inf.—Reunion, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 15-17; Southern Hotel. Write Robert A. Richardson, 1213 Fifth Ave., Selma, Ala.

437th Troop Carrier Group, Hqs. 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th TC Sqdrns.—Reunion, Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 8-10; Van Orman Hotel. Write Sid Rice, 139 Superior St., Michigan City, Ind.

256th Engineers (C) Bn.—3rd annual reunion, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30-31; Hotel Sheraton. Info from Harold B. Pensinger, 63 Linden Ave., Greencastle, Pa.

Co. C, 730th Rwy. Operating Bn.—Reunion, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22-23; De Soto Hotel. Reservations and information from A. F. Massing, 5720 Hallows Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

302nd Naval Construction Bn.—5th reunion, Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1-3; Harrisburger Hotel. Info from Calvin Dunn, Secy., Box 592, Follansbee, W. Va., or Harry W. Price, Jr., Pres., 135 W. 3rd St., Lewiston, Pa.

112nd Aero Squadron, (WW1)—15th annual reunion, Ferndale, Cal., Aug. 21-23. Write Commander J. F. Roberts, 433 Eugene St., Ferndale, Cal.

USS Kidd, (DD 661)—4th annual reunion, Boston, Mass., Aug. 15-17; meeting, banquet and dance 16th with Medford Post No. 45, American Legion, Medford. Shipmates write Harold F. Monning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill., for full info.

1563rd Engineers—Reunion, New York City, Sept. 24. Complete details from Edward Pelo, 46 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Co. D, 272nd Infantry—Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1-2. Info from Jack Kaplan, 1731 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia, Pa., or Nick Etze, 511 Washington St., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

355th Infantry, (WW1)—Reunion, Kearney, Neb., Sept. 13-14. Write C. W. Hill, Box 405, Kearney, Neb.

314th Infantry, (AEF, WW1)—34th annual reunion, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 26-28; Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Details from Charles M. Stimpson, 2537 East 14th St., Brooklyn 35, N. Y.

18th Special Seabees Assn.—Reunion, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 3-4; Lincoln Hotel. Write Warren Haley, 453 Green St., Tipton, Ind.

43rd General Hospital—4th annual reunion, Grassy Hill Farm, Derby, Conn., Sept. 7. Reservations before Aug. 10. Write Henry Jacobson, Guilford, Conn., or James Franconi, 559 Legion Ave., New Haven, Conn.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Co. B, Platoon 4, CBMU, 559th Heavy Duty Equipment, Seabees—Will anyone who knows present address of K. K. Kahley, or W. R. Browning, (formerly Cedartown, Ga.), or anyone who knows about James Overton Hinkle being sick or in hospital, please write. Widow needs help to obtain pension. Mrs. J. O. Hinkle, Greenbrier, Tenn.

Hdqs. Sqdrn. Marine Air Group 44, Mojave, Cal.—Urgently need to locate Wallace R. McPearson, who was with me on board the USS General C. G. Morton on trip from San Diego to Guadalcanal, 1944, and who will remember injury I received in boxing match. Please write. Norman E. Watson, Black River Falls, Wis.

NCTC, Camp Quoddy, Maine—Need to locate men who were working with me in machine shop when I injured my back, winter of 1944-45, particularly Dewitt, Brown of Texas, and the

(Continued on page 36)

Wharton (Texas) Jr. College Wins 6th Annual National Hoop Tourney Run by Rishel Post 68

16-Team Meet in New Arena at Hutchinson, Kansas, Drew 5-Day Gate of \$25,000

Wharton Junior College, of Wharton, Texas, nosed out Hibbing (Minnesota) Junior College to capture the sixth annual National Junior College Basketball championship at Hutchinson, Kansas, on March 22nd. The Texas team, under Coach Johnnie Frankie, outlasted a field of 16 junior college teams that had weathered their regional eliminations and moved into Hutchinson for the five-day tournament, which was sponsored by Lysle Rishel Legion Post 68 under Commander Robert S. Gilliland, and by Hutchinson Junior College and the National Junior College Athletic Association.

Guy E. Holt, Jr., and Bud Obee, of Lysle Rishel Post, are, respectively, Chairman of the General Tournament Committee and Tournament Director.

It was the fourth time that Rishel Post had acted as tournament sponsor, and the meet was the first of the tournaments to be held in Hutchinson's new 8,000-seating-capacity sports arena. The arena was financed by a bond drive initiated by the Legion Post. The \$25,000 gate receipts tended to justify the Post's venture.

It was in 1949 that Rishel Post first sponsored the national junior college tourney that had begun in 1947 and had operated at a loss during its first two years. The meet was held in the Hutchinson Convention Hall (capacity 2,000) during 1949, 1950 and 1951, and showed a slight profit during those years.

Encouraged by the growing interest, Rishel Post started the bond drive for the new arena in 1950, and concurrently contracted with the National Junior College Athletic Association to hold the meet there for at least 5 years. Gate receipts in 1950 were \$11,622, with 15,000 spectators. In 1951 spectators numbered 17,000 and receipts amounted to \$12,500. In the new arena, this year, receipts were doubled. The Post participates in the gate only to the extent of defraying its expenses, plus a small margin to operate the local American Legion Junior Baseball program.

Winners of National Junior College Athletic Association's tourneys to date are: 1947, Compton (California) Junior College; 1948, Marin College (Kentfield, California); 1949, Tyler (Texas) Junior College; 1950, Los Angeles (California) City College; 1951, Tyler, and 1952 Wharton (Texas) Junior College.

Top teams in this year's tourney, after Wharton and Hibbing included: 3rd, Hannibal LaGrange (Missouri) Junior College; 4th, Joliet (Illinois) Junior College; 5th, Garden City (Kansas) Junior College. Other teams came from Utah, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Iowa, Missouri, Washington, Kansas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Georgia.

George Stott Dies in Sleep

George H. Stott, Vice Chairman of the National Convention Commission of the Legion, died in his sleep at his home at Larchmont, New York, on March 8. Long active in Department and National Legion affairs, he served as Department Vice Commander of New York in 1946-47, and as a member of the National Convention Commission helped set up the initial plans for the 1952 Convention in New York City. Funeral services were held at St. John's Episcopal Church in his home city.

Virginia Committeeman Dead

W. Marshall Geoghegan, Chase City, Virginia, National Executive Committeeman for the Department of Virginia, died in a hospital at Ashboro, North Carolina, on March 13 as the result of an automobile accident near that city on February 26. Mrs. Geoghegan died on February 29 as a result of the same accident. Funeral services were held on March 15 at the Episcopal Church at Chase City. Dr. G. Hunter Wolfe, Abingdon, has been selected to succeed Committeeman Geoghegan on the National Executive Committee.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

(Continued from page 35)

Chief in charge of the shop. Charles W. Swartz, R 2, Stanberry, Mo.

USS Hickman, (WW1)—Need to locate Capt. Muller, Pharmacist Mate or shipmates who remember me receiving head injury in shaft alley, 1918. Treated on board in sick bay and at Port of La Pallice, France. Statements needed for claim. Joseph Jacobs, 212 Beach 67th Street, Averno, N. Y.

USS Gilligan, (DE 508)—Will men aboard ship while patrolling off coast of Okinawa, April to July, 1945, please write, especially members whose CQ station was on the starboard aft 40 mm. Statement needed. A. J. Samela, 770 Barry Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Wadsworth Veterans Hospital—Need to locate Dr. Smith who operated on me this hospital; believe he was transferred to Iowa. Need statement for service-connected disability. Joseph C. Frogge, 3117 1/2 No. 9th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Machine Gun Co., 148th Inf.—Was burned by mustard gas in Baccarat sector, and wounded in left leg by machine gun bullet in the Argonne; will any comrades who remember me and my wounds please write. I need statements to complete claim; records lost. Christopher J. Rooney, 702 Danforth St., Syracuse, N. Y.

51st Artillery, Fort Eustis, Va.—Will officers and men of Hdqrs. Btry. who served with me during early part of 1924, please write. Especially Cpl. Fuller, Cpl. Cherry and Sgt. Jarrett. Ernest Borgna, 304 Clarkson Ave., Jessup, Pa.

USS Washington, (WW2)—Need to locate Alexander Graham Potter, believed to have lived in Mobile, Ala., who was stationed on ship at San Pedro, Cal., in September, 1945, and was in charge of detail of loading provisions when an accident occurred to a shipmate. Will anyone who knows his present address please write E. W. Mercer, Veterans' Service Officer, Kearney, Neb.

British Hospital No. 12, Rouen; Base Hospital 5, Domme; Evacuation Hospital 18, near Verdun—Will anyone who remembers Nurse Margaret Louise Sullivan at these or other stations in France, WW1, please write—help badly needed. Nurse Sullivan was known as "Mother," "Texas Red," and "Tex." Now 81 years old and almost blind, she is trying to find someone who can furnish statement of her service overseas. Records destroyed by fire. Write Margaret Louise Sullivan, 240 Tegner Drive, Wimar, Cal.

USS Mahan—Will men aboard this ship in July, 1919, at Ponta Delgada, Azores, (when the NC 4 flew over) please write. Statements needed. Leon Brisbois, 37 Harlor Street, Salem, Mass.

MISSING IN KOREA

(Use of this column is restricted to the Korean battle area, and to personnel lost or missing as a result of military action. It cannot be expanded to include "missing persons" generally.)

50th AAA, Btry. A, Gun Bn., SP—Wife of M/Sgt. Albert L. Barber would like to hear from his service comrades who were at Chosen Reservoir on Dec. 10, 1950, when he was wounded—later died. Circumstances of death not known. Mrs. Albert L. Barber, 24 Hamilton Ave., Lynn, Mass.

Co. C, 38th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will comrades of Pfc. Robert G. Cutler, missing in action since May 18, 1951, in vicinity of Mig-gal, S. Korea, please write his parents, Mrs. Daylon Cutler, 15 Whitney St., Norwood, N. Y.

Hq. Co., 10th Corp.—Will men who have any information about M/Sgt. Edward J. Bucholtz, reported missing in action since Nov. 29, 1950, at Hagaru-ri, please write his wife, Mrs. Ethel F. Bucholtz, 424 E. 61st Ave., Vancouver, Wash.

Co. D, 32nd Inf., 7th Div.—Pfc. Arthur W. Kleppe was reported missing in action at Chosen Reservoir, Dec. 2, 1950. Will anyone who knows of the circumstances of his missing status please write his parents, Anna and Andrew Kleppe, Saxon Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

Co. A, 38th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will anyone who knows of my boy, Pfc. Thomas R. Pemble, missing at Panme-gi-ri, S. Korea, May 18, 1951, please write. Mrs. Thomas Pemble, 2310 N. Perry, Peoria 3, Ill.

AGPS—D 201—Will men who knew Pfc. Robert H. Prentice, reported missing in action since Dec. 16, 1951, please write his parents. P. W. Prentice, RD 2, Arab, Ala.

Co. C, 7th Cavalry Regt.—Will anyone who knew of my son Pfc. Charles H. Steele, missing in action since Sept. 6, please write. Mrs. M. L. Steele, R 1, Box 555, West Columbia, S. C.

Co. B, 38th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will appreciate information about 1st Lt. Roger B. Kirchofer, reported missing in action May 18, 1951, or other men of Co. B. Write his wife, Mrs. R. B. Kirchofer, 2207 White Oak Rd., Raleigh, N. C.

Co. I, 21st Inf., 24th Div.—Will men who knew Walter R. Baker please write. (Member Fitzsimmons Post No. 225, Greenfield, Ill.) Missing since July 12, 1950. Have a prisoners picture we think he is in. Mrs. John C. Baker, Rockbridge, Illinois.

Battery D, 82nd AAA (AW) Bn.—Pfc. John A. Allen, Jr. reported missing in action Kunu-ri area, Dec. 1, 1950. Will anyone who has information about him please write his father, John A. Allen, Sr., Peak Island 8, Portland, Maine.

Co. A, 38th Inf., 2nd Div.—Will anyone who has information about Capt. Albert K. Mathre, reported missing May 18, 1951, later reported killed May 18, 1951, please write his mother. Mrs. Albert J. Mathre, Cambridge, Ill.

Co. F, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Will anyone who knows anything about the circumstances that led to the capture or death of 1st Lt. Clyde P. Padgett, Jr., on Jan. 3, 1951, please communicate with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde P. Padgett, Sr., Waterboro, S. C.

Co. A, 8th Cavalry Regt.—My son, Pfc. John H. Oetjen, was reported missing in action at Unsan on Nov. 2, 1950. To date I have had no word about him; I hope to reach some of his comrades who can give some clue to what happened to him and his present whereabouts. John J. Oetjen, Shohola, Pike County, Pa.

Co. I, 7th Marine Regt., 1st Marine Div.—Parents of Pfc. Frank J. Venditti would like to hear from service comrades of the circumstances of his death, reported killed at Kotari, Dec. 5, 1950. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Venditti, 22 Dalton Ave., New Dorp, Staten Island 6, N. Y.

Battery C, 99th FA Bn.—The parents of Recil P. Arwood, reported missing Nov. 2, 1950, at Unsan, North Korea, would appreciate hearing from service comrades who know anything about him, or from mothers of boys who were with this battery. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Arwood, Duffield, Va.

Co. K, 19th Inf., 24th Div.—Will comrades of Pfc. Gary R. Wilson, reported missing at Chipu-ri, North Korea, since April 23, 1951, please write to his mother, Mrs. Viola W. Hallman, Rte. 4, Box 77, Rock Hill, S. C.

S3, 19th Infantry, 24th Div.—Will any comrade or officer having knowledge of Sgt./1cl. Donald F. VanDine, missing in action since July 15, 1950, please write his father, H. A. VanDine, 20 Madison Ave., Ramsey, N. J.

9th Infantry, 2nd Div.—Information is sought about my son, Sgt. Robert B. Yonts, medical aid man, reported missing Nov. 30, 1950, in vicinity of Kunu-ri, North Korea. Please write, Mrs. Roy E. Yonts, Box 77, Neon, Ky.

Co. F, 38th RCT, 2nd Div.—Pfc. Allen (Bud) T. Maddy listed as missing May 18, 1951, in vicinity of Kunum-gol. Will anyone who knows about him please write his sister, Mrs. Howard A. Ware, RD 7, Box 305A, Decatur, Ill.



Now
**YOU MAY WIN
AS MUCH AS
\$10,000.00**

WITH A SINGLE DOLLAR DONATION
IN THIS EXCITINGLY DIFFERENT

AMERICAN LEGION PUZZLE CONTEST!

**\$30,000
IN PRIZES**

Now... A NEW KIND OF CONTEST
RUN BY YOUR LEGION—FOR YOUR LEGION'S

WELFARE AND SERVICE PROGRAM

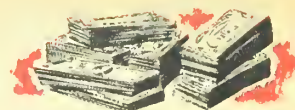
Now! You can use everyday common sense to help you solve puzzle clues!

Now! You need complete only one simple puzzle to enter this contest!

Now! You support your Welfare and Service Program with each entry!

**NO OTHER PUZZLE CONTEST OFFERS
YOU SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE!**

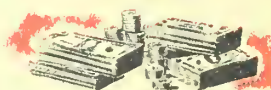
Enter Now—You'll Find Everything on the Following Pages



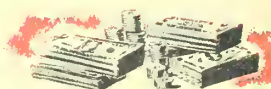
*** FIRST PRIZE
\$10,000**



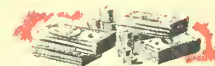
*** SECOND PRIZE
1952 FORD STATION
WAGON or \$2,500
(at the election of the contestant)**



*** THIRD PRIZE
\$1,000**



*** FOURTH PRIZE
\$1,000**



*** NEXT SIX PRIZES
each \$500**



**NEXT TEN PRIZES
each 20" ADMIRAL
NEWEST-MODEL
T-V SETS
each retails at \$289.95**



**NEXT 200 PRIZES
each REMINGTON RAND
ELECTRIC SHAVERS
nationally advertised at \$27.50**



**NEXT 250 PRIZES
each TELECHRON
PERSONALITY
ELECTRIC CLOCKS
as advertised in Life at \$11.95**

*An additional 10% of each cash prize will be awarded as a special bonus to The American Legion Post designated on the winner's contest entry form.

IT'S EASY! IT'S FUN! IT'S DIFFERENT!

You May Win as Much as 10,000 Times Your Donation

Yes—just a few moments spent in solving this one simple puzzle may win you the \$10,000 first prize. Everything you need is right on these pages. Start on your winning solution NOW!

HERE IS ALL YOU DO!

1. Read the puzzle clues on the opposite page carefully. Use your everyday common sense to decide the correct answer to each of them. Then fill out one of the three partially completed puzzle forms on the entry blank.
2. Now stop and reconsider each answer in your puzzle solution. Are you in doubt about any of them? If so, use the other puzzle forms on the same entry blank for alternate solutions. There is only one puzzle in the contest—and for each dollar donation you get three chances to submit a winning solution. You are not required to complete the puzzle three times. Just fill out a second and third solution if you are not satisfied with your first effort.
3. Fill in your name and address where indicated on the entry

blank bearing your solutions. Cut along the dotted line and mail—with a donation of one dollar or more for each entry blank—to The Legion Contest Committee. THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT! Sound simple? It is simple! There's nothing tricky about this contest. Now, let your common sense help you win the fortune you've always dreamed about. Start working on your prize-winning solutions today.

If you've already entered the American Legion Puzzle Contest, remember you can better your chances with additional entries! Each contestant is allowed to enter this contest as many as nine times—that means 27 opportunities (three on each entry form) to solve the one simple puzzle. Mail your additional entries today! Act now—you may win as much as \$10,000 while helping your Legion's Welfare and Service Program.

How Common Sense Solved These Sample Clues

Carefully study the reasoning applied in answering these sample questions. By applying the same type of sound logic, your common sense can help you obtain a prize-winning solution to the contest puzzle. Don't rush—your first impulse may be wrong—

think out all possible answers to each question before deciding on the one correct answer. If doubts remain send in other sets of solutions. Additional entry blanks appear in the February, March and April issues of the American Legion Magazine.

THE CLUE:

It's apt to embitter aging employees when the boss says he wants to _____ them.

PUZZLE SPACES:

	E	S	T	
--	---	---	---	--



At first glance there seems to be two correct solutions—TEST or REST. But using our common sense the one correct solution, TEST, becomes apparent. Aging employees are more likely embittered when their boss says he wants to TEST them when he says he merely wants to REST them. A TEST would be a reflection on an aging employee's ability to work—something he would surely feel bitter about. A REST, however, carries no such reflection with it and hence ordinarily would not result in bitter feeling.

THE CLUE:

A school-boy makes the most of his _____ usually is occlaimed by his fellow students.

PUZZLE SPACES:

	B	R	A		N
--	---	---	---	--	---



The word BRAIN seems to be correct on first inspection. But slap to consider, and you realize there is another possible solution—BRAWN. If you will recall who received the greatest acclaim from fellow schoolmates—the captain of the algebra team or the captain of the football team—you will understand why BRAWN is the one, logical, common sense answer. The letter "W" should be placed in the blank space.

BE SURE TO READ THESE OFFICIAL RULES

1. WHO MAY ENTER: THE CLEAR THINKING PUZZLE CONTEST is open only to residents of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, with the exception of employees of the National Headquarters of The American Legion and members of the armed forces (because of the uncertainty of addresses) and also any person or any member of his family who at any time prior to this contest has won FIVE HUNDRED (\$500.00) DOLLARS or more, in cash or goods, in any other puzzle contest.

2. HOW TO COMPETE: This contest is based upon common sense, clear thinking and logic. There may be several choices as to which word most adequately meets the meaning of the clues. Therefore be sure to study the clues carefully. Study the sample solutions provided for your guidance. Our judges will determine the correct solution on the basis of common sense, clear thinking and logic, and in addition, on the basis of the judgement, skill and taste employed by the contestant. Words must be used in accordance with the meanings and definitions given for them in standard dictionaries.

3. THE PRIZES: Total of THIRTY THOUSAND (\$30,000.00) DOLLARS in cash and goods shall be awarded as follows:

FIRST PRIZE \$10,000.00
SECOND PRIZE 2,500.00
or a 1952 Ford Station Wagon
(at the election of the contestant)
THIRD PRIZE 1,000.00
FOURTH PRIZE 1,000.00
NEXT SIX PRIZES (each) 500.00

NEXT TEN PRIZES (each)
20" Admiral TV sets
NEXT 200 PRIZES (each)
Remington Rand electric razors
nationally advertised at \$27.50 each
NEXT 250 PRIZES (each)
Telechron Personality electric clocks
as advertised in Life at \$11.95 each

4. HOW TO ENTER: For each contribution of ONE (\$1.00) DOLLAR in cash or postal money order only, the contestant may submit one, two or three completed entries. The maximum number of entries shall not exceed twenty-seven (27) for each contest. The contest will run for four (4) months. These restrictions shall in no way prevent the donor from contributing more than NINE (\$9.00) DOLLARS to the Welfare and Service Program. All solutions must be submitted on official entries (or official printed puzzles.) The date of entry shall be determined by the postmark on the envelope containing the entry; (but in no way does The American Legion assume the responsibility for delivery of mail.) Contestants are required to inform The American Legion of any change of address. All entries become the property of the sponsor and will not be returned. All entries must be in ink. Pencilled, mutilated or

altered words will disqualify the contestant for that particular puzzle only. Only one prize can be won by a contestant in each contest. In no event will the contest committee enter into any correspondence with a contestant except as specifically provided herein.

5. IF THERE ARE TIES: Five numbered additional tie-breaking puzzles will be sent to the tied contestants. The contest judges will first judge the solutions to tie-breaking puzzle number one and so on to number five, if needed. Should the tie-breaking puzzles result in additional ties, new sets of puzzles (subject to the same rules) will be sent until all ties are broken. Each contestant will be required to submit his solutions to each set of tie-breaking puzzles within fourteen (14) days from the date of mailing. The tie-breakers will be similar in form but more difficult than the original puzzle.

6. ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF CONTEST: On entering the contest each contestant represents that solutions submitted under these rules are his individual effort without assistance from any person, not a member of his or her immediate family, and that such solutions were neither purchased nor obtained by collusion from any person, group or source. Affidavits to this effect will be required of the winners. The American Legion will not be responsible for entries delayed or lost in the mail, either from the Legion to the contestant or from the contestant to the Legion. The American Legion will not be responsible for damage or destruction of solutions resulting from an act of God, strikes or war.

7. DECISION OF THE JUDGES: The contestant agrees upon entering the contest that the decision of the judges shall be final. And that all matters pertaining to the actual conduct of the contest, the determination of the winners, the time limits involved, and any and all measures utilized to determine that the solutions were the efforts of the contestant himself and to guarantee equality of opportunity in competing for the prizes shall be in the sole control of the judges and that their decision in all of these matters shall be final and conclusive.

8. IN THE EVENT OF ANY DISPUTES: The contestant agrees upon entering this contest, that in the event of any dispute, disagreement or litigation arising thereunder, the Laws of the State of Indiana shall govern. No suit shall be instituted with respect to a claim for a prize unless notice in writing, stating in clear language the grounds for such claim has been sent by registered mail to: The Contest Committee National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana within two (2) weeks after the announcements of the winners.

9. WHEN TO ENTER: All entries to The American Legion Puzzle Contest No. 1 must be postmarked prior to midnight June 15th, 1952 and received no later than July 5th, 1952 at: THE CONTEST COMMITTEE, National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Here Are Your Clues to Puzzle No. 1!

ACROSS

- 1 When enjoying ourselves, we are apt keenly to resent any attempt to _____ us.
- 9 Space.
- 10 What any "angel" hopes for.
- 11 Hands that are soiled with _____ can sometimes repel even true love.
- 13 Adieu jumbled.
- 15 A cynical lover sometimes has to resort to _____ to win a wordly lady.
- 16 Question.
- 19 A tyro Thespian usually starts with a _____ part.
- 22 To _____ excessively can destroy the balance of even a strong-minded man.
- 23 It is wiser to dismiss _____ than to rely on it.
- 27 Discontented workers often tend to be _____.
- 29 A wise man will tread slowly on finding that his reputation has unaccountably _____.
- 31 The severing State—abbrev.
- 32 Women appear more easily excited than men by _____.
- 34 In contact with.
- 38 A prisoner sometimes has to work hard for his _____.
- 39 A scoundrel often turns a woman's head with _____ of lies.

DOWN

- 2 Handy for a true barbecue.
- 3 Concerning.
- 4 The more sophisticated a man, the more _____ he is about woman's fickleness.

- 5 Unless you are jittery, a _____ should not frighten you, even on a dark, dreary night.
- 6 After marriage, women often discover that their husbands are not as _____ as they seemed.
- 7 Young career girls are apt to dislike men who strive to be _____ with them.
- 9 Exist.
- 10 A woman who _____ a man into marrying her often regrets it.
- 12 We are apt to be irritated by people who find our _____ amusing.
- 14 The fact that it is an _____ often intends to mislead us as to its true value.
- 16 Make ill.
- 19 A true gentleman is apt to prefer a _____ young lady for a wife.
- 20 Sometimes it may take daring and courage to break a _____.
- 25 Today, more than ever, a university is cautious with its _____.
- 26 Gourmets _____ highly seasoned food to insure good eating.
- 27 Tie jumbled.
- 28 A town in France taken by the Germans in 1914 and retaken by the French in 1918.
- 29 _____ the people.
- 30 Often has deceptive innocent appearance.
- 33 Obiter dictum—abbrev.
- 35 Border state—abbrev.
- 36 Born in San Francisco.

THIS IS YOUR OFFICIAL ENTRY BLANK FOR LEGION PUZZLE CONTEST No. 1

THE CONTEST COMMITTEE,
AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
DEPT. A4, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

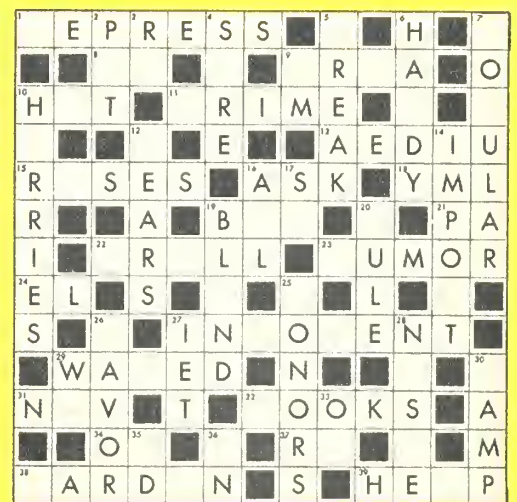
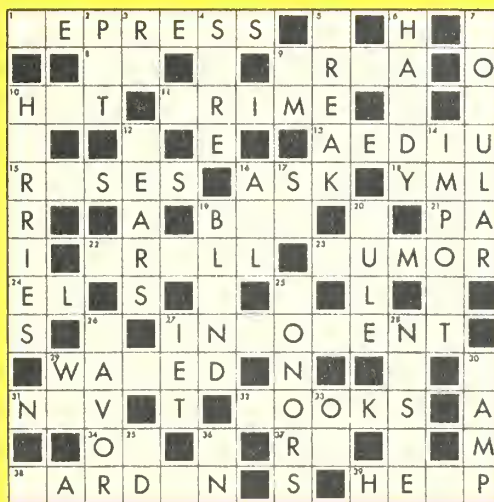
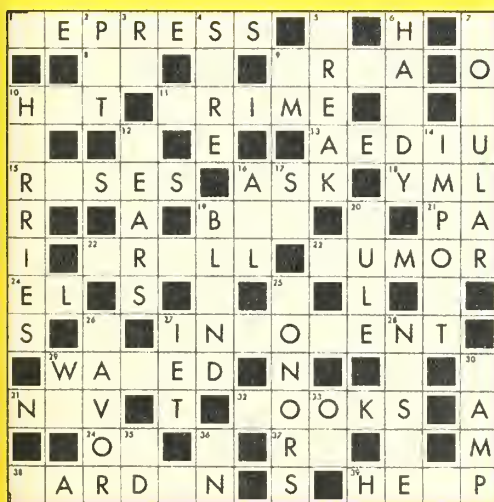
I understand that my entry will be judged on the basis of the best solution submitted by me, and I agree to accept the rules of this contest and the decision of the judges as binding upon me. Enclosed you will find my contribution of \$1.00 or more in (☐ cash ☐ money order)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

American Legion Post No. _____



CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY WITHOUT DELAY



*Every Dollar You Donate
Helps Support Our Great Cause...*

THE AMERICAN LEGION WELFARE AND SERVICE PROGRAM



With each dollar or more you donate, you gain a chance to win \$10,000—and, at the same time, lend a helping hand to hospitalized vets... to needy children... to widows and orphans of servicemen killed in action... to the proper education of your children... to the exposure of dangerous Communist elements in America and countless other important jobs The Legion's Welfare and

Service Program is doing in your community.

So don't wait! You may win a fortune in cash, a luxurious 1952 Ford Station Wagon, a big screen Admiral television set, a famous Remington Rand electric shaver—any of the 470 big prizes may be yours when you donate a single dollar or more to our great cause. Remember, we must never relax in the tremendous task of attracting funds for our programs of VETERAN'S REHABILITATION, CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL SECURITY and AMERICANISM. Every contribution to



The American Legion Welfare and Service Program supports all of these vital activities. Our responsibility to the Vet and the community in which he lives has never ended! Your help is needed now—send your donation and entry form to the Legion Contest Committee without delay.

ALL THESE IMPORTANT PROGRAMS BENEFIT

Service to more than 100,000 disabled veterans with claims each year

- Assistance to widows and orphans of veterans and servicemen
- Regular, government-approved inspection of care and treatment of patients in veterans hospitals
- Social and welfare work for needy children
- Good-citizenship training for youth
- National program of boys' baseball, with more than 1,000,000 participating
- Promotion of American history and Constitution study through contests for school children
- College scholarship awards
- Promotion of Boy Scout work
- National marksmanship training
- Providing expert advice and counsel on veterans affairs and national security to government and government agencies
- Promotion of better national security
- Study and exposure of dangerous communist and fascist elements in America
- And many others...

Don't Delay—Mail Your Common Sense Answers Today To The Legion's

\$30,000 PUZZLE CONTEST

LET COMMON SENSE HELP!

You don't have to be an expert! It's fun to enter this simple entertaining contest that lets your plain everyday common sense help you come up with the right answers. Always remember that you will be judged on the basis of your best solution.

SOLVE ONLY ONE PUZZLE

If you alone successfully solve it, you'll win the \$10,000 First Prize. In case of ties, additional puzzles—similar to the original in form but more difficult—will be submitted until all ties are broken.

ENTER AS MANY AS 9 TIMES!

An additional one dollar or more donation gives you an opportunity to submit 3 more solutions to the one puzzle in the contest. If in doubt about any answers, better your chances with additional entries.

YOUR LEGION BENEFITS!

This new Puzzle Contest gives you a chance to win huge prizes while supporting a worthy cause. Every time you enter, your donation carries forward the urgently needed work of the American Legion's Welfare and Service Program.

**CONTEST COMMITTEE
AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Dept. A4, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

Veterans Newsletter

MAY, 1952

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

GI HOME LOANS — DIRECT LOANS LIMITED:

More money was loaned to veterans for GI home loans during 1951 than during any year since the program went into effect in 1944. . . . The principal amount of these loans made by private lenders in 1951 was \$3,614,000,000, which is approximately a third of a billion higher than the previous peak year, 1947. . . . But although the principal amount made by private lenders was the highest on record, the number of loans was the third highest. . . . Due, of course, to increased cost of building, building materials and housing ready for use. . . . Home loan applications, says VA, are now running at approximately 25,000 to 30,000 per month.

GI home loans are available to eligible WW2 vets and to unremarried widows of WW2 vets who died in service or as result of service-connected disabilities. . . . For loans made by private lenders (banks, organizations or individuals), VA is empowered to guarantee the lenders against loss up to 60 percent of each loan, with a maximum guarantee of \$7,500. . . . Minimum down payments are required on the GI home loans under credit control requirements of the Defense Production Act. . . . These down payments are less than for non-GI loans. . . . Eligible veterans and unremarried widows in the permitted class have until July 25, 1957, to apply for guaranteed GI home loans.

Direct loans from VA: Under a law approved in 1950 and extended through 1951 (appropriation pending for 1952) VA is authorized to make direct Government loans to eligible veterans for purchase or construction of a home (including improvement of a farmhouse). . . . This provision applies in areas where the VA finds that private mortgage financing at 4 percent is not available. . . . Through the end of 1951 VA had made 16,788 direct home loans, amounting to nearly \$108,000,000, to vets in the areas where private lenders will not accept 4 percent interest. . . . However, since most of the remainder of the \$150,000,000 revolving fund for direct loans has been reserved for loans in process, funds currently available are extremely limited. . . . In fact, VA reports, in most areas the direct loan funds are exhausted and loans cannot be made until a new appropriation is authorized. . . . In any event, if in need of a loan for purchase or improvement of a home or farmhouse, see your Legion Service Officer or consult the Loan Officer at the nearest VA Regional Office.

* * * *

30 DAY GRACE FOR GI BILL STUDENTS:

Change of regulations by VA grants 30-day grace period between completion of one course and taking up additional

education or training, which must be in normal progression of the course authorized. . . . Vet students who have entitlement must file their applications for additional education or training on or before the date of completion of the authorized course, or within a 30-day period immediately following the completion of the course. . . . It is further provided that following completion of the course the vet must actually commence pursuit of the additional course on the first date as of which enrollment in the course is permitted, or within 30 days, whichever is later. . . . Attendance during normal summer vacation periods is optional for those veterans in study in schools organized on a term, quarter or semester basis. . . . Important to GI students who have entitlement: The new regulations provide that in cases where vets have been denied the right to resume training under the old regulations, the applications may be re-opened and reviewed. . . . Cases now pending certification of appeal on this issue will be handled under the revised and liberalized regulations.

* * * *

HOMESTEADS IN GILA PROJECT, ARIZONA:

Bureau of Reclamation announces the opening to homestead entry of 4,030 acres of public land on the Yuma-Mesa Division of the Gila Project in south-western Arizona. . . . Area is divided into 27 farm units. . . . Preference is given to war vets, Spanish-American War through WW2. . . . If interested in homesteading, write District Manager, Lower Colorado River District, Bureau of Reclamation, Yuma, Arizona. . . . Applications must be filed by 2 p.m., May 20. . . . Or if interested in other homestead projects which may become available soon, write Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * *

REINSTATEMENT OF USGLI EASED:

Change in VA regulations, issued March 14, makes reinstatement of USGLI term policies easier — and reduces the premium payment required. . . . Under new regulations, USGLI 5-year term policies may be reinstated upon the payment of two monthly premiums, one for the month of lapse and the other for the month for which the reinstatement is effective. . . . Insured vet must submit application for reinstatement within the sixty-month period after lapse, and furnish evidence of insurability satisfactory to VA. . . . In the same order, authorization was given to reinstate the total disability income provisions attached to a 5-year term policy under the same terms and conditions as the life insurance. . . . Talk to your Legion Service Officer if your

term policy has lapsed, or consult the Insurance Officer at the nearest VA Regional Office.

* * * *

NO MORE RECEIPTS ON GI INSURANCE:

VA says it plans to stop mailing out receipts for premium payments on GI insurance. . . . This statement was made by Assistant Administrator H. V. Stirling to a House Committee looking into possible economies in the VA operation. . . . It is estimated that eliminating the receipts will save the VA more than \$1,000,000 each year. . . . Plan seems sensible — vets will continue to receive notices of premium payments due and will be thus advised of the continuity of their policies.

* * * *

NEARING THE END OF WW2:

The U. S. Senate, on March 20, ratified the Japanese Peace Treaty negotiated at San Francisco last September. . . . This brings us one step nearer to the technical end of WW2, though the shooting war ended nearly seven years ago. . . . Senate debate was brisk, but vote to ratify was overwhelming — 66 in favor to 10 against. . . . With the action, and almost a part of the peace treaty, was the ratification of mutual security pacts between the United States and the Philippines and Australia and New Zealand aimed at keeping peace in the Pacific. . . . The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee in approving the Japanese Peace Treaty specified that U. S. ratification would not recognize Russian claims to the former Japanese-held territories or imply approval of the Yalta agreement.

* * * *

CITIZENSHIP DAY SET FOR SEPTEMBER 17:

President Truman has signed legislation designating September 17 of each year as "Citizenship Day". . . . The resolution changes the date of the annual celebration of "I am An American Day" from the third Sunday in May to "Constitution" day which is September 17, and designates the occasion as "Citizenship Day". . . . The day will be used to recognize those who by naturalization or by coming of age, inherit the rights and accept the responsibilities of citizenship.

* * * *

LEGION URGES POW COMPENSATION:

Pending in Congress, under Legion mandate, is a measure (H. R. 3719) to award compensation at the rate of \$1.50 a day to former prisoners of war (WW2) for each day they were held under inhumane and below-standard conditions. . . . Other specifications are "treated with undue severity to the detriment of life and health, or were required to perform labor for excessive hours without adequate compensation". . . . Such payments to be made from the Alien Property funds now held by the U. S. Government, and are in addition to the \$1 a day payment made from the same funds for below-standard rations. . . . Charles W. Stevens, Assistant Director of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of March 20 to urge favorable action on the measure. . . . He pointed out that the U. S. had transferred some \$165,000,000 of tax-raised money to Germany and Japan to carry out commitments of this nation under the Geneva Convention for enemy prisoners held by us. . . . Urged that money de-

rived from liquidation of German and Japanese assets be used to pay the claims of our own veterans. . . . In concluding his testimony, Assistant Director Stevens paid a high compliment to the present War Claims Commission for its efficient handling of the POW claims for the \$1 a day ration money — which was paid from the Alien Property funds.

* * * *

VA CHANGES REPORTING OF HOSPITAL CASES:

VA has announced an important change in the method of reporting the status of hospitalized vets. . . . Under the present method a hospitalized veteran is classified either as service-connected or non-service-connected. . . . The service-connected classification is not applied until the case has been adjudicated, but until adjudication is made the vet is carried as non-service-connected. . . . Such a method of reporting has given rise to unwarranted criticism of the VA hospitalization program since the true status of the hospitalized vet is in many cases not reflected.

Under the announced change in methods those hospitalized will come under five classifications. . . . (1) Those adjudicated service-connected (hospitalized for treatment of service-connected disability and those under treatment for such a disability and a non-service-connected disability). . . . (2) Those with compensable service-connected disabilities under treatment for non-service-connected disabilities only. . . . (3) Those under treatment for a disability where claim for service-connection is pending, or is under appeal. . . . (4) Those under treatment for non-service-connected disabilities where the veteran is classified as totally and permanently disabled for pension purposes. . . . (5) Those without service-connection where claim for permanent total rating for pension purposes is pending. Under this grouping there would be a further breakdown to indicate those who have not filed a claim for a pension.

Changes made conform generally to recommendations made by the Legion's National Rehabilitation Conferences at its 1951 and 1952 meetings. . . . It is the belief of those who requested the new method of reporting by classifications of hospitalized vets a truer picture of the reasons why vets go to VA hospitals will be presented.

* * * *

655,000 NEW VETS SINCE START OF KOREA WAR:

Veteran population of the U. S. has increased by more than 655,000 since the start of the war in Korea June 27, 1950. . . . Armed Forces have discharged men into civilian life at the rate of nearly 35,000 a month — a very large percentage of whom also saw service in WW2. . . . While the average is 35,000 a month, the discharge rate is stepping up. . . . It was 55,000 in January, the latest month for which figures are available.

* * * *

ARMED FORCES DAY SET FOR MAY 17:

Armed Forces Day will be observed on May 17. . . . Established in 1950 to take the place of the anniversary dates which had been celebrated by the individual services, the designation of a single day is in line with the unification of the Forces. . . . The 1952 observance is keyed to the theme "Unity — Strength — Freedom." . . . Secretary of Defense Lovett refers to it as "a timely opportunity to demonstrate the close working relationship of the Armed Forces, give the public a broad view of the nation's defense strength, and emphasize the democratic ideal to which our efforts are dedicated."

Watch Out For These Commie Swindles

(Continued from pages 14 and 15)

Labor

Spanish Civil War, and Roy Hudson, once director of communist strategy inside CIO, directed party activity until recently, you can expect tampering with atomic motor divisions. Similarly at General Electric's classified atomic, jet and electronic factories throughout New England.

It is the careful estimate of scientific investigators and plant security agents that there are at least 5,000 disciplined communists in the areas just described—and the labor laws of the land are such that they cannot be fired even if they are known communists. Firing them would be considered an unfair labor practice. Not unfair to the nation but unfair to the communists, who incidentally are directed by union leaders long known to be communists but who have signed affidavits attesting that they are not—and they haven't been prosecuted by the Justice Department.

It would take volumes to describe the many types of sabotage at which trained party cadres are adept. There are explosive pencils, looking like ordinary graduation gifts. There is a way of turning even a common match book into an incendiary mechanism. There are ways to rip out key wirings, or drop emery dust into sensitive machines, or throw precision machinery off base by a fraction of an inch.

At a given signal, at a moment when Moscow's World Federation of Trade Unions is told to dispatch word for disruption, all this and a hundred other holocausts, too, would jar American war production.

At that moment, no copper would be ripped out of the earth, huge electronic plants, jet assembly lines, miles of waterfront, teeming warehouses along the West Coast and hundreds of ships would be paralyzed by the sudden twist of the wrists of the comrades working quietly now, unknown, unwatched and unconcerned in our midst.

The time for the signal is not yet. Meanwhile, the orders are for delaying, stalling tactics.

So look out for wildcat strikes. Already the anti-communist leaders of the CIO Steelworkers Union have been watching with much concern sporadic wildcats in this, most basic of our industries.

Only last winter Philip Murray had to peel off his vice-president, James Thinnes, direct him to leave the CIO convention and fly south to settle a strike no one called or appeared to lead.

There were just pickets—and one of the nation's greatest mills lost several million tons of vital steel production. No one knew how it happened. The steel union and the management had just settled all disputes over the contract. The union leaders were heading for their headquarters to prepare reports for their members. They passed the mill gates. And there were the unauthorized strikers.

Of what value to us are these millions of tons? Measure their worth by the standards of England's needs. When Prime Minister Churchill besought President Truman for steel essential for the British in their re-armament pro-

gram—all the U. S. could spare were 800,000 tons!

So you can watch for some usually quiet worker suddenly shouting out against speeded schedules, or heat in the department, or lack of more comfortable sanitation facilities, or about some injustice allegedly done to a Negro worker. No grievance will be permitted to run its usual course. Every slight excuse will be used for an outcry of—"let's stop work . . . let's demonstrate in front of the office . . . let's show them they can't push us around . . . we'll strike the rest of the afternoon."

There will be demands for one and two day general strikes of all labor to speed wage cases through the overloaded Wage Stabilization Board. There will be outcries against defense preparations and demands for slowdowns against the Korean action—protests which blame all high prices, inflation, wage controls and regional unemployment on our defense economy.

These tumults will be embroidered with demands for immediate peace in Korea (on Soviet terms) and demands for a "five-power peace parley," including Soviet China, of course. In areas where scarcity of metals for civilian production, such as in Detroit, has created desperate unemployment now truly reminiscent of the mid-thirties, the communist agit-props will demand a 30-hour week for 40 hours pay so all can work. Simple isn't it?

Pie-in-the-sky. That's what they offer.

Watch for it.

THE END

World Politics

For it incites the communists to any act, including continued espionage, which will advance this "peace." It must be remembered that the argument used to win the Rosenbergs and Sobell to espionage work against the United States was that they were only giving aid to "our gallant ally," Soviet Russia, anyway. A somewhat similar argument in regard to aiding "the Land of Socialism's camp of peace" will produce similar results.

But this red crusade goes far beyond the periphery of the communist conspiracy in every land, including our own, and is intended to do so. The Cominform's organ reports with care the various developments in "the American peace movement," and refers to the lists of jurists, scientists, educators, and clergymen enlisted in that cause, with great satisfaction. That this undermining of American morale, and this advancement of appeasement in the

United States, is the chief hope of the Soviet dictatorship is admitted by Laventri P. Beria, head of the Soviet secret police and member of the Moscow Politburo. In his address to the Moscow Soviet on the occasion of the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution last November, Beria declared "the peace partisans" to be the main reliance of Soviet Russia. These men and women, working in the non-Soviet countries, would bring about a vital "weakness in the hinterland of imperialism."

When any American scientist or any member of the faculty of an American college joins a communist peace front, he or she is thereby advancing the seditious activities of our Soviet enemy against American security. The very choice of the name "peace partisan" advises us of this fact. A partisan, in military parlance which the communists use so freely, is one who fights in guer-

rilla fashion behind the lines of the enemy to destroy morale and defense. It must be remembered that the "report" or address given by a leading member of the Moscow Politburo at the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, is a dominant order to the communists everywhere for the next period of time. Beria's call to the "peace partisans" and for more of them therefore rings out throughout the world in the communist ranks, and is carried forward by the reds in the renewed activities.

That is why this issue has to be faced, and these "partisans" for Stalin fought and exposed in every community and on every college campus. If they are not routed, then American security is gravely endangered. The communists always have in mind, in forwarding their "line," the possibility of gaining a minimum or maximum objective. If they cannot win the full "pact" of surrender to the Kremlin at the first blow, they plan at

least through these "peace" cries and efforts to create hesitation and defeatism in the American mind. Through that means, they will be able to continue and advance the tendency toward appeasement in certain official circles which has won such great victories for Moscow up to now.

The "partisans" are counted upon to achieve this goal, those men and women of some distinction who lend their name and efforts to the communist fronts. It is a test of patriotism today on the part of an American as to whether he is alertly doing all in his community that he can to defeat these agents and friends

of the Kremlin. The American Legion has shown the way, and it is essential that other Americans respond. The path to real peace can be successfully followed only by repelling and defeating the false "peace" propaganda of the reds, the great weapon in the arsenal of Stalin's psychological warfare. **THE END**

Culture

(Continued from page 15)

him to change; that those who are not capable of surviving in such an environment must go under; that there can be no absolute system of ethics or morals; that there can be no God, no conscience, no responsibility to anything but one's own mind, limited only by the struggling forces that surround him.

His students receive a constant bombardment on this, no matter what he teaches. In biology, he teaches that all concepts in the Bible are superstitions. In sociology, he laughs at the Christ myth, as he calls it. In history, he twists the facts to prove that no moral forces worked in the development of man; that all of history is a struggle of class against class, group against group. Nothing is true in history except struggle, except the battle for survival. In philosophy, economics, government, he emphasizes Marx and Marxism as though they were the fullness of human thought. He criticizes the orthodoxy of the theologian, substituting therefor the fanatical orthodoxy of the Marxist, which he often calls science.

Our children in the colleges are taught by these people, who are not free to pursue pure scholarship. They are not free because they have enslaved themselves to a partisanship and a discipline. They are willing to accept salaries in American universities—not only salaries and fine libraries and laboratories, but prestige and respect — and they insist upon the right to corrupt the minds of our children in the political interest of an enemy actually at war with our country and our civilization. He assumes that this enemy is to have preference because he accepts the identical orthodoxy.

Another problem that affects these learned men, as it does motion picture, radio and television people, as well as editors and writers, is one of responsibility. These persons have a constitutional right to believe as they choose

and to say and write what they choose. The choice is theirs. But those of us who have children and who care for our country also have the right of choice. We may choose to hold them responsible for their conduct, to expose their associations, to establish that they are slaves to a foreign and evil concept of life; that they are bound to use their devices of expression to spread, often by deceit and wile, their vicious concepts. If they choose their way, we are entitled to fight them our way.

In a word, cultural penetration will encounter cultural resistance, because the roots of our civilization are deep and our beliefs are profound. Although some men may lightly reject the fundamentals of the Judaic-Christian culture to accept the Marxian concept of man's subordination to a secular discipline, most Americans will choose to reject their assumptions and will surely insist that our children be brought up in the traditions of their ancestors.

That is what the quarrel over "Academic Freedom," over the movies, over radio and television, over what appears in the magazines is about. It is not that freedom of mind is being contested; it is that the slave mind must not prevail in our country. It is that the minds of our children should remain free.

Marxism has faced the world for more than a century. While it was only one of many theories of life, it was an interesting intellectual curiosity. There have been many such syncretisms. Marx combined Darwin, Bakunin, Hegel and Feuerbach into a philosophic system which might never have mattered more, in our lives, than the ideas of Veblen.

Marxism, however, was seeded down in Russia, thus placing at its disposal a country of eventually 180,000,000 souls, a government, a treasury, an army. It ceased to be an intellectual curiosity and became a power. Under Lenin and Stalin, it took on the characteristics of

a religious force. A vast, disciplined, devoted body of secret agents was organized throughout the world with the object primarily of destroying the traditions and indigenous culture of each people. In that they were wise, because they sought to arrange it so that when their day came to conquer a country, there would be no resistance of the mind and spirit. Smart slogans appeared in each country which fitted the character of the people of that country.

In addition, a system of fragmentation was entered upon, the object of which was to break a nation into sects, creeds, races, classes who are required to hate each other, to fight each other.

One of the advantages of this method of fragmentation is that it is possible to attract to communist groups outstanding men and women who are themselves not communists but who hold views on a particular subject which the communists fan into a great public issue. These innocents contact the communist at one point, but in the end, they are absorbed in the communist apparatus. They provide the party with its great names—men who are excited over special issues but become assimilated in the whole picture of a world to be changed by Marxism. Many of these persons have not the slightest concept of what they are doing or why. Their minds are so sloganized as to be narcotized. They are, in some respects, more dangerous than the communists themselves.

That is the effect of Marxism on the minds of those scholars and artists who have become enslaved to Marxism and therefore are as effective enemies of the United States as though they were Russians. They may shriek "Academic Freedom," when they are caught. We need to meet their slogans by the cold logic that we shall resist the cultural penetration of our enemy as we would resist a physical attack. **THE END**

Race-Religion

Kremlin's agenda. Almost at the moment it occurred, a 240-page petition from America was being presented to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris. The petition was headed: "We Charge Genocide. The Crime Against the Negro People." It charged the United States Government and the 48

states of this country with "a systematic campaign to exterminate 15 million American Negroes."

This was one of the most preposterous hoaxes ever perpetrated by the reds. Yet, under the UN's rules, the petition had to be accepted. It got before UN delegations from 60 nations. Its world-

wide distribution was thereby assured.

Then Harry T. Moore was assassinated! And the communists could shout, "We told you so."

What they neglected to tell the UN was that the petition had been fabricated by the legal defense arm of the communists, the Civil Rights Congress.

A signer was Paul Robeson. Its direct author was the CRC's executive secretary, William L. Patterson, who managed to get a passport to deliver it in Paris. There Patterson announced this country is "a government of lynchers."

Less than two weeks later, at the executive mansion in Tallahassee, Fla., Governor Fuller Warren entertained an out-of-state delegation of Negroes and whites who'd arrived to discuss the Moore murders. The Governor announced they represented "the highest in Americanism." Governor Warren was dead wrong. They were commu-

WALLY



(From June, 1932 A.L.M.)

nists, as he learned afterwards, the very people behind the Genocide fraud. Three of his guests came from the Civil Rights Congress. Too late the Governor learned to his regret of the prestige he'd unwittingly given the perpetrators of the Genocide fraud.

The Moore murder was one illustration of how intolerance plays right into the hands of the communists. The same story, less graphic perhaps, can be repeated dozens of times, whether it involves Jim Crow, anti-Semitism or any other instances of injustice whereby American citizens are denied their rights under the law in a decent human society.

From now on, communist party strategy will concentrate on the Negroes. That serves best the Kremlin's program among what it calls "the colored peoples" of North Korea, China and the rest of Asia.

Negroes themselves make unsatisfactory communists. They never went for the idea. And the nation's large Negro organizations are on to the communists, as evidenced by a pamphlet recently published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It's entitled: "The Communist Party - Enemy of Negro Equality."

The communists' best friends, although they don't know it, are the anti-communists who hate minority groups. They're the suckers who are handing communism its most potent present-day propaganda weapon.

It is they who deserve the Medal of Stalin.

THE END



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East Side, West Side

(Continued from page 27)

from Sixth to Eighth Avenues. Some of the larger hotels are in the section with others between Lexington and Fifth from 44th Street north to 59th.

If you're driving from the West to the Convention, the Pennsylvania Turnpike's 327 miles stretching from the Ohio Border to Valley Forge affords easy access to the New York approaches. Travelers from the South will find the recently opened New Jersey Turnpike will serve them equally well. In any event you'll enter the city through either the Lincoln or Holland Tunnel or George Washington Bridge if driving from the West. Tolls for these facilities are 50 cents. If approaching from the north, the Hendrick Hudson Bridge, which links the upstate and New England parkways to New York, will cost you a dime. You will find it more convenient to park your car in a garage and get around by bus, cab or subway, but if you do drive, here are some traffic hints.

Even-numbered streets are one-way, eastbound and odd-numbered are westbound. Most of the avenues are now one-way and by Convention time all of them may be. On one-way avenues, traffic lights operate on a progressive system set for 25 miles an hour. Because of the congestion, traffic violation penalties are stiff and while the police will probably be lenient with visitors, don't count on it. Remember that no parking is permitted during the day south of 59th Street. Fines for this and double parking at any time anywhere in the city are 15 dollars.

Cabs are plentiful and cheap. The fares haven't changed since depression days. Twenty cents for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and five cents for each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile after

that. At night lights atop the cabs are lit only if the cab is empty.

And now that you have the picture



"If you didn't bring anything, why did you come home?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of New York's simple layout and how to travel about let's take a look at the places you'll want to see and the things you'll want to do. We divide them into Midtown and Downtown attractions and also group them under restaurants, hotels, theaters, etc.

MIDTOWN

Restaurants

Because of its year-round transient population, New York offers a variety of restaurants. They range from quick lunch counters to the finest continental cuisine, with prices to match. On the

west side in the Times Square district, for a quick dinner before the theater and a chance to see the actors, visit Sardi's on 44th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues. When you have more time and would enjoy a big meal, Italian style, Leone's on 48th Street between 7th and 8th is the spot. Across Times Square on 49th Street between 6th and 7th Avenues is the Headquarters Restaurant run by General Eisenhower's ex-chef. If you like roast beef, McGinnis's of Sheepshead Bay, on the corner of Broadway and 48th Street, offers some of the best.

If you want something really different, go north of Times Square to 56th Street between 5th and 6th Avenue to Miyako's, a real Japanese restaurant. Sukiyaki cooked right at your table is the treat here, and if you can't manipulate chopsticks they'll supply knives and forks.

For the light eater — and since it will be August and warm — Times Square has branches of New York's famous chain restaurants. On Times Square at 46th Street, the Automat, where you can get what New Yorkers consider the best coffee in town. It's more famous of course as the place where you drop nickels in the slot, watch little windows open for you to pick up your food. Across the square is Childs, still known for its griddle cakes. There are a number of Schrafft's restaurants, also the noted Stouffer's places. Their addresses are in the phone book.

Night Clubs

You can't miss them in Times Square, which is the heart of New York's entertainment district. They come and go with rapidity, but some, such as the

No other way of shaving...no other shaving cream gives you closer, cleaner, longer-lasting shaves...

and is so good for your skin!



Barbasol's big baseball contest offers \$25,000 in prizes!
Get an entry blank from your druggist **TODAY!**

Latin Quarter, have been around for years because they offer good value for your entertainment dollar. Prices are within reason at most places, but practically all have a minimum charge of \$3.50 to \$5.00 per person. It's a good idea to ask what the tariff is when you call for reservations.

The Bal Tabarin on 46th Street between 7th and 8th Avenue has a French atmosphere and its floor show is somewhat like those seen in Paris's Montmartre. The above named Latin Quarter at Broadway and 48th Street has a big show with lavish costumes and beautiful girls. One of the oldest clubs and well known to ex-servicemen who were in New York during the war, is Leon & Eddie's on 52nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues. For the Latin-American rhythms there's the Havana-Madrid on Broadway at 51st Street.

Theaters

The first run movie houses line both sides of Times Square from the Paramount at 43rd Street to the Capitol at 51st and Broadway. The only large theater not in this area is the Radio City Music Hall just a few blocks away at 6th Avenue and 50th Street. In addition to first run pictures, the Paramount, Roxy and Capitol offer stage shows and the Music Hall has the most lavish of all, offering a Symphony Orchestra, Ballet Company, specialty acts and the Rockettes doing their famous high kick.

For your convenience we've listed on page 14 the legitimate theaters which will be open, together with the shows playing at each. When you get to the city, check these by the newspapers.

Sightseeing

The Gray Line Tours, which conduct groups in buses around New York, operate from this area. Their representatives can be found on major street corners and will give you all the information you want as to rates, time of departure and length of the trip.

One of the most popular trips in New York is the Circle Line cruise around Manhattan Island. The boats operate from 42nd Street and the Hudson River and the three hour trip with an experienced guide will give you a complete picture of New York City.

So far we've stayed on the West Side; now let us tell you of some of the places to be found east of 5th Avenue. Generally speaking, the restaurants, night clubs and bars in this area are smaller and quieter than those in better-known Times Square. Most of the city's large hotels are to be found here as well as those famous Fifth Avenue stores. Since many New Yorkers live here and dine out there are even more restaurants than in more commercial Times Square. We might add that a good rule in Manhattan is that the best *food* is in *resta-*



This is Leonard A. Snyder, photographed at eight weeks

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Youngest Telephone Share Owner

BABY BECOMES PART OWNER OF A. T. & T. WHEN ONLY THIRTY-TWO MINUTES OLD

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average A. T. & T. shareholder, of course. But in the number of shares he owns, he's just like thousands and thousands of others. For about half of all the owners of A. T. & T. are small shareholders, with ten shares or less.

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rant and the best drinks in hotels. This is not to say that food in hotels or drinks in restaurants are bad, but simply that each has its specialty.

For drinks only

The Men's Bar or the Rough Rider Room at the Hotel Roosevelt, 45th and Madison Avenue. The bar "under the clock" at the Biltmore is a favorite meeting place because of its convenience to Grand Central Terminal. The Commuter's Bar in the Hotel Commodore at 42nd and Lexington Avenue is good and if you want to go uptown a bit, the biggest drinks you can find are at the New Weston Hotel Bar at 50th Street and Madison Avenue.

Restaurants

A street full of them—13 in number—called "Steak Row." This is 45th between Lexington and Third Avenues. Some of the more popular are the Press Box, Danny's Hideaway and Christ Cella's. All are good, however, and you won't go wrong with any of them. If you'd like more atmosphere with your food, try Tim Costello's on Third Avenue at 44th Street, where you can look at the cartoons Thurber drew on the walls, and listen to writers, artists and photographers discuss their problems. A true Parisian restaurant even to the menu chalked in French on a blackboard is Le Bistro at Third Avenue and 50th Street. If you're a seafood fancier you can find almost everything that swims at King of the Sea, Third Avenue and 53rd Street. Baseball fans can enjoy an excellent dinner, and get the lowdown on the pennant races, from the "Clown Prince of Baseball" Al Schacht at his restaurant on 52nd Street at Park Avenue.

The eating problem in New York as you will discover is not in finding a place to eat but in picking one from among the hundreds to be found. Your choice will be dictated by your taste and how much you want to pay. One last word on food. If you enjoy a snack every once in a while, while walking around the city, don't pass up Nedick's. Scattered all about the city, these handy little spots offer hot dogs, their famous orange drink, coffee and sandwiches at reasonable prices.

Night Clubs

As we mentioned, East Side night-spots in general are smaller and quieter. One exception is the Copacabana on 56th Street between 5th and Madison Avenue. A really lavish show with top stars is the big drawing card here. The Versailles on 50th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues offers a more sophisticated revue. But if you want the oldtime atmosphere with real sawdust on the floor, the Old Knick Music Hall, 54th Street and 2nd Avenue has both.

Here singing waiters, vaudeville, burlesque and old movies make for a lot of fun.

In finding the places for your late evening entertainment, a simple method is to use the many publications devoted to this phase of New York life. To name a few, there is the *New Yorker*, which confines its listing to the better known places, *Cue*, which covers every spot offering entertainment or food, and several hotel publications such as *Where*, which is distributed by hotels to their guests. These magazines provide descriptions, addresses, prices and other helpful information about restaurants, theaters, night clubs and places of interest and coming events in New York.

Sightseeing

The biggest attraction in New York is Rockefeller Center. This cluster of buildings houses both the television and radio studios of the National and American Broadcasting Systems, the already-mentioned Music Hall, foreign consulates, headquarters of large corporations, the Associated Press and other interesting sights. It extends from 48th to 51st Streets on 5th Avenue and west to 6th Avenue. Its subway arcades are lined with shops offering curios and valuables from all over the world. A guided tour through the whole maze with the opportunity of seeing a broadcast costs \$1.40 including tax, or you can visit the Observation Roof alone for 74 cents. There are reduced rates for children and special rates for groups.

For a really superb view of New York and the surrounding communities don't forget the Empire State Building. The charge to visit the observation tower is \$1.20 and because it is open from 10 in morning to midnight we suggest you visit it after dark. The lights of the city give New York a touch of the magic that O. Henry must have felt when he called it "Bagdad on the Subway."

DOWNTOWN

South of Washington Square, which is 4th Street and Fifth Avenue, is the older section of New York City. Built before the city planners went to work, it is a hodgepodge of streets. The area immediately around the Square is Greenwich Village. Here are some more interesting restaurants and night-clubs. For jazz fans there is Eddie Condon's on 4th Street west of the Square. Here too you will find a string of restaurants and night spots for your entertainment.

The southernmost tip of the Island is primarily the financial, shipping and insurance district. At the Battery are the boats for the Statue of Liberty. They leave from Pier "A" from 9 a.m.

to 5 p.m. daily and the round trip fare is 70 cents, half fare for children. If you've already taken this trip, we suggest the cheapest and most enjoyable ride to be found in New York—The Staten Island ferry. Still only 5 cents each way, the round trip takes an hour and offers a magnificent view of Upper New York Bay, Brooklyn and Governors Island, headquarters of the 1st Army. Be sure to take a camera along.

There's no night life in this section but there are several interesting places and restaurants we'd like to call to your attention. Fraunces Tavern, where Washington said farewell to his officers, is not far from the Battery at Pearl and Broad Streets. You can visit the museum in the building and later have lunch in the reasonably priced restaurant on the ground floor. If you go north on Broad Street you will see a statue of Washington standing before the Sub-Treasury building. Here was the first capital of the United States and the statue marks the spot on which Washington took the Oath of Office as President.

A few short blocks to the west is Trinity Church and its historic churchyard where such famous figures in American history as Robert Fulton and Alexander Hamilton are buried. The church faces on Wall Street, once the northernmost limit of New Amsterdam and now the financial heart of the world. North of here at 118 Cedar Street is the Olde Chop House, New York's oldest restaurant. The menu is that of an English Inn and you can enjoy game in season cooked by recipes over 150 years old.

Not more than a few blocks north is City Hall Park and just beyond Foley Square, where the various Federal, State and City courthouses and office buildings create an imposing view. To the northeast of the square is Chinatown and while not as picturesque as you may expect it offers excellent restaurants and curio shops.

From our brief listing you can see that New York City offers everything and anything you want to see or do. And we have touched on only a few of the places.

You'll find New York a wonderful place to visit and have fun, and New Yorkers aren't too bad either. One last tip—if you want directions ask a policeman, bus driver or subway guard. It might be just your luck to run into a native of the Bronx when you want directions for Brooklyn, and rather than admit he really doesn't know, he'll send you off on a wild goose chase. Have a good time and when you come back for the next Convention—soon, we hope—let's see if we can't find some other interesting spots we had to pass up this time.

THE END



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Might As Well "Get In Key"

Last Tuesday Judge Cunningham wanted to go fishing. "Why aren't you working?" I asked.

Judge explained how his wife had gone on a trip, taken his keys by mistake—and now he couldn't get in the office. So we went fishing.

Next day, he wanted me to go again. I was surprised those keys hadn't shown up yet. "The little woman phoned to say she *mailed* them," the Judge explained. "They're now in the office, under the mail slot. I'd get 'em if I could just open that door. Great little woman, the wife," says the Judge. "You can always count on her. Let's go fishing!"

From where I sit, we can use tolerance like the Judge shows for his wife's absent-mindedness . . . and she shows for his habit of lighting out for the fishing hole at every opportunity. He can't see why she likes tea, and she doesn't share his taste for a glass of beer. But they get along fine! Learning to respect other people's ways will "open the door" to happier living.

Joe Marsh

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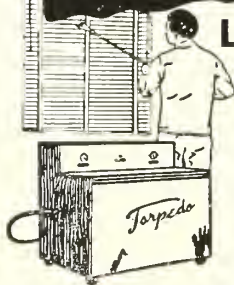
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Pick Up For Questioning

(Continued from page 13)

"No speeches, Major!" interrupted the colonel sharply. "The weekly forums are quite enough."

"I was only acting in the line of duty," concluded the major.

"Clever," said the colonel softly. "Congratulations! Is the line of duty going to be your line of defense?"

"I don't need a defense!" Perspiration glistened on his face. "There are existing regulations one can interpret for any unusual situation." He paused; the colonel's silence encouraged him. "After all, sir, the safety of the Party is more important than the physical discomfort of one, insignificant individual."

"Insignificant?" The colonel's voice was a bare whisper. "Is that your opinion of people, Major?"

The major was stubborn. "Compared to the Party, what is the individual *but* insignificant!"

"And that, of course, includes you too, Major, doesn't it?"

The major swallowed hard. "Yes," he said, "That includes me too."

The colonel walked away and stared up at the barred window and the square of slowly yellowing light.

"Tell us about Junction K, Lieutenant," he said.

The lieutenant flipped the pages of a notebook. He spoke calmly and without hesitation. "I had received instructions earlier from the major so I was fully prepared. I was to guard the prisoner and deliver him to you. He came into my office, dragging his feet. He could have been tired, or he could have been doing it for effect. A lot of political prisoners try to use age as a defensive weapon." He smiled with satisfaction. "I'm hardly a gullible type of man, Colonel!"

("You're much older than I had expected," said the lieutenant. The Man stood in the center of a dark and empty room, a single spot-light directly on his face. Tight handcuffs had made his wrists raw. The lieutenant was practically invisible except for the glowing pin-point of his cigarette. "One would suppose that a man of your age had learned discretion by now. What have you done?"

"Sir," said The Man, "my arrest is—"

"—a mistake?" interrupted the lieutenant quickly. "Was that what you were going to say? When the enemy is caught, it is *always* a mistake." His voice became brittle. "It is a mistake. For you! It always seems to begin with the old people nowadays. They remember the dead world, can't gear their minds to accept the new."

"I'm only an unimportant little nobody!" protested The Man. "I don't

even bother myself with politics. All I want is to be left alone!"

"I'll give you that chance," said the lieutenant pleasantly. "Our prison cells may not be the cleanest, but they are certainly the loneliest! You'll have a chance to give yourself a much needed self-examination, and see precisely where and how you have failed the Party!"

He dropped the cigarette to the floor; it lay there like an accusing eye.)

The lieutenant closed his notebook with a snap.

"At reveille, I turned him over to the private." He indicated the young man next to the sergeant. "I told him the prisoner was dangerous and that his attitude of confused innocence was probably only a sham. He would have to be watched every step of the way. I also instructed him to walk the prisoner to headquarters. That's in accordance with regulation 274-B, issued last Monday, aimed at the conservation of gasoline due to our armament policy and the anticipated northern maneuvers."

"I lectured on that regulation yesterday," said the colonel quietly. He scuffed at a splinter in the floor. "Lieutenant, by what strange method of reasoning did you assume the man to be a political prisoner?"

"It was obvious!" said the lieutenant. "He claimed headquarters had made a mistake. A loyal Party member never voices such an absurd assumption. One must have faith, one must believe *even* in the face of occasional contradictions!"

"Your Party logic is commendable," said the colonel dryly. "Only your conclusions leave a lot to be desired. But then . . . I'm burdened with a piece of outmoded equipment known as a conscience! That's all, Lieutenant!"

He turned to the private. The private rose, wondering whether he should salute. He was in his early twenties, lean, lanky, and very unsure. He executed a sloppy salute.

"Dispense with those tiresome formalities," said the colonel. "How long have you been in the service?"

"Two years, sir."

"Volunteered?"

"No sir."

"Why not?"

The private smiled in embarrassment. "I didn't think I was fit for military life, sir."

"To judge by what happened," said the colonel wryly, "that appears to be quite true. What did our compulsory aptitude test reveal about you?"

"I was rated politically immature and emotionally unstable."

"Has army life helped to stabilize you?"

"I . . . I don't know, sir."

"Tell me what happened, and be both specific and honest."

The private took a deep breath. "The prisoner was turned over to me at ten minutes after six, and we began our march to headquarters. The air was cool and my pack almost felt light. The old man was dragging his feet. I guess he didn't sleep a wink all night. Had I been in his shoes, I wouldn't have! And so, around nine, I called for a rest."

(The private dropped his pack to the ground and leaned his rifle against it. The Man slumped wearily against the trunk of a tree, breathing heavily.

The private tore up a handful of grass. "What do they want with you, anyway?"

"I don't know," said The Man. "It's all just one terrible nightmare."

A steady hum roared out of the skies, black pockmarks spotted the fields, and a squadron of bombers passed overhead.

"Think there'll be another war?" asked the private.

"Has there ever *not* been a war?" said The Man. He sighed, "When I was your age, I used to go fishing on a day like this. Of course, that was long before the first revolution, years before the Party."

"You must be a lot older than I thought," said the private, surprised. "Why, when I was born, there was only the Party." He rolled over on his stomach. "Tell me," he said anxiously, "what was it like before the Party?"

"I can't remember," said The Man hastily.

The private laughed. "I forgot. That's

an illegal question. Well, no matter. I read some of the books in school. Capitalism; the exploitation of labor; freedom of competition, something like that." He shook his head. "From what I could understand, it must have been rough. Honestly, the way they write books nowadays! It's a wonder anybody understands anything." He turned, resting on one elbow, splitting a blade of grass with his thumbnail. "Only sometimes I get curious. About books we're not allowed to read, questions for which they have no answers." He opened his hand and blew away the grass. "Ah . . . as long as one makes the best of things, nothing is too bad." And then, afraid to pursue the subject further, he changed it abruptly. "You have any kids?"

The man shook his head. "I wanted to raise children for the state. There was one child, a little girl. She died; after that, my wife couldn't have another."

"Maybe *that's* why they're after you," said the private. "Every man *has* to raise children for the State. Either that, or you get another wife."

"I happen to love my wife."

"A selfish emotion." The private rolled over on his back and stared at the branches overhead. "Like the books say . . . selfishness can lead to the destruction of the State."

"Love has its values." There was a catch in The Man's voice. "It teaches you pity, compassion, respect. I guess you've never been in love."

"Oh, I've looked around," said the private. "I've been to the accepted camps; I've had some good times. Sooner or later I'll marry, I guess. And if I can't find anybody suitable, the

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medics will pick out a healthy wench for me."

"Yes," said The Man bitterly, "everything's very scientific now, isn't it! From birth to death, the State and always the State."

"Look," said the private, "the old world's dead." The conversation was beginning to bore him. "Just face the facts, old man, face the facts."

"We killed it with negligence," said The Man. "It's dead because no one ever thought it could die. I'm dead, too. I'm just a corpse searching for a grave."

"You talk too much," said the private. There was something discomforting about the old man. "Lean back and relax. It's such a beautiful day.")

The shadows in the room lengthened. The light coming through the barred window was yellow as melted butter.

The private scraped a hand along his chin.

"I remember things very clearly," he continued. "The old man calmed down and things got real quiet and restful. It got warmer and I—" He looked quickly at the colonel. "I didn't fall asleep, sir. I just felt . . . well . . . you know . . . a little lazy. When I turned my head to look at The Man, he was gone! I jumped to my feet and then I saw him, hobbling over a field, running. He was a good thirty yards away. I shouted: 'Come back, you fool!' but he kept on running. I shouted again; he ran even faster. I thought about what would happen to me if he got away and I put my rifle to my shoulder. Then I fired."

The private closed his eyes.

"I'll never forget it. The old man stopped, his head thrown back, and then his legs buckled as if hinges had come loose. By the time I got to him, he was quite dead. His blood looked very red against the yellow stubble of the field. I couldn't help feeling that he had run away *not* because he wanted to escape, but because he wanted to *die*!" He looked up like a puzzled child. "That bothers me, sir. They tell us we have a perfect State. If that's true, then why should anyone want to die deliberately? Do you see what I mean, sir?"

"Yes," said the colonel softly. "I see what you mean."

Outside, the sky was a brilliant splash of orange.

"Now we know the whole story," said the colonel slowly, "except why I wanted The Man brought to me." He faced them now, hands behind his back, legs slightly parted, rocking on his heels. "I'll tell you. There was a small error in our official files. I wanted this Man brought to me so that we could record his fingerprints for our citizen registration cards."

The dark shadows in the room

stretched from one wall to the other.

"The card in our file will be destroyed, and the man forgotten," continued the colonel. "But not by everyone." He looked at each man in turn. "Not by you, Sergeant, who began a chain of events by turning a simple order into an arrest. Not by you, Major, who placed him in handcuffs and labeled him a criminal. Not by you, Lieutenant, who assumed him a political prisoner." His voice softened. "And not by you, Private; *especially* not by you! Well, The Man is dead. But not from a bullet! He's dead because he had a hidden spark of righteous indignation!"

The lieutenant rose from his chair, making no effort now to conceal his open hostility. "Are you quite finished, Colonel?"

"Yes," said the colonel quietly. "Congratulations. Admirable restraint on your part. But then, the longer I talked, so much more firmly did I place a noose around my neck."

It caught the lieutenant by surprise. For a moment he lost his self-assurance, and the colonel smiled; it was the only pleasant moment of the day.

"I know what transpired between you and the general earlier," explained the colonel. "I also know that for the past two weeks you've been a member of the Secret Police." He smiled.

"Then this mock trial was rather useless, wasn't it?" said the lieutenant, removing a letter from his pocket.

The colonel looked at the private's perturbed face. "No, not entirely," he said.

The lieutenant opened the letter. "Orders of the Secret Police, effective at once!" Authority added a dimension of harsh pride to his voice. "For opinions hostile to the Party, for utterances of a treasonable nature, for conduct unbecoming an officer of the state, you are hereby placed under arrest pending investigation, trial, and conviction!"

"Beware of growing old, Lieutenant," said the colonel slowly, "for with age comes wisdom. Beware especially of wisdom, for it contains the seeds of treason." He smiled. "Believe me, Lieutenant, I know! Even in our *perfect* State, duty is a poor substitute for human decency. That's the only thing the Party has never been able to eradicate, Lieutenant. Decency!"

He turned; the private looked up; their eyes met.

"Decency!" repeated the colonel. "It won't take much more than *that* to defeat the State!"

Now the sky outside was red; it shimmered briefly; the last stabs of light crept into the corners of the empty room; then the light was absorbed by the darkness and only a cool desolation remained.

THE END

Our Diplomatic Trump Is UMT

(Continued from page 21)

deals in big numbers, so long as the one registrant who draws the high card in the deck stays home and the other fifty-one head for the reception centers — and then only if there is a compelling reason why, for the good of the nation, the high card should stay home. When you switch the numbers — when the fellow with the low card goes off to the induction station and the other fifty-one stay home (and that without necessarily contributing to the national welfare) — the system becomes arbitrary. In other words, selective service is not elastic enough to handle the small-scale,



"Now, when I nod my head you hit it."
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

day by day military needs to which we must look forward, without injustice.

What is perhaps more significant is that we live in a hair-trigger world where you go to bed on Saturday night at peace and wake up at dawn needing millions of men for defense. Selective service is one of our most alert agencies: it would have those men on the way to the armed forces as quickly as the law permits it to. But those men would not be *soldiers, airmen, sailors, or marines* — they would be *green recruits*. Therefore, on the score of speed, selective service is obviously not keyed to American foreign policy in 1952.

(3) When this country was made up of a few settlements clinging to an uneasy foothold at the edge of the forest the problem of defense was not unlike our own. An Indian war-whoop in the dawn and every one of the settlers was grabbing his musket from the pegs over the door. It was on the basis of this experience that George Washington urged that "the citizens of America . . . from 18 to 50 years of age should be borne on the Militia rolls, provided with uniform arms, and so far accustomed to their use that the total strength of the country might be called forth at a short notice."

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more. But the war-whoop of aggression comes much more suddenly than it did 160 years ago. Our need is for militia-men, but they must be trained—trained to operate radar, to man self-propelling guns, to fire guided missiles, or a ship's howitzers, to fly jet planes, or to do any one of dozens of other complicated operations. The principle of UMT is the militia idea brushed up to fit our international needs. Its strength lies not only in the universality of the six-month schooling in the National Security Training Corps, but in the reconstituted reserves it will bring about. With 800,000 young men annually building up the ready reserves, continuing their part-time training for seven and a half years, we could look forward to the time shortly when we might muster our best strength overnight.

Such a reserve would give America the kind of force that would make its police—or the police of all the western

nations—respected. It would be ready. It would be as large as our manpower pool can make it. It would be as small as a particular situation required.

We have been improvising; we may have to continue to improvise while we make our modern militia ready. But the disorderly forces of the world we live in require more positive patrolling than our present make-shift plans permit.

It is an ugly fact that the advancement of mankind along the road to justice has been from barricade to barricade. No matter how high our principles, how sound our theories of government, how beneficial our ideas for the betterment of mankind, our counsels will be heeded only as our legions are prepared. There is just a good chance that with universal military training we can make the world hold still long enough to apply reason to its ills. Then our youth may hang the muskets on the pegs.

THE END

What Is Wrong with the Voice of America?

(Continued from page 19)

the United States was doing something good for them by trying to help them in their fight against the tyrants of the Kremlin—and we officially denied it. Once again we left with these unfortunate listeners an impression of weakness and confusion about the United States.

There are many other impressions about America abroad, most of which are completely wrong. Many consider, for instance, that the present struggle against communism is a fight between America and the Soviet Union for world domination. Many so-called intellectuals abroad are today "neutrals." They identify European capitalism with American capitalism, and are convinced that this country is aiming at "dollar imperialism." Also, there are many who think that the American policy is leading toward war. Of course, such opinions are not in accordance with reality. But they are widespread abroad—further proof that American propaganda has not been successful.

What are the reasons for this failure? It seems to this writer that the main reason is the fact that the Department of State has too rigid and exclusive control over both information and media. The conception that psychological warfare should be under direct and strict control of the Department of State is based upon their claim that psychological warfare should be closely connected with our official foreign policy. Only in this way, they say, can American foreign policy be best interpreted to foreign peoples. Consequently, it is added, America must speak "with one voice," which means of course that the propaganda should be strictly under official control.

The trouble with the Voice of America, and the reason for its failure, can be found in this conception. It is a known fact that nobody has much confidence in official propaganda. This is especially so among peoples who never trusted their own governments. What reason would there be for these people to believe in the fairness and impartiality of *any* official propaganda? Hitler, Mussolini and the communists have made so much use of propaganda that everybody in Europe runs away from it as from fire.

If people do not trust official propaganda, one cannot expect it to be successful even though such propaganda be handled in a masterly way. But when that propaganda is based on a country's foreign policy and has to interpret that policy, the results are likely to be negative at best.

Foreign policy by its very nature is likely to be confusing to the man in the street, and policy dealing with a specific issue is often either non-existent or muddled. Any information service which tries to do the miracle of explaining something that is non-existent, or muddled, can only lead to further confusion and misunderstandings.

Furthermore, when America says it speaks "with one voice" for listeners overseas, many Europeans and Asians are inclined to believe that America speaks with one voice at home too. They get the impression that in America also there is no real freedom of expression but unanimity imposed from above. People abroad are realistic enough to know that a nation cannot speak "with one voice" on all issues at all times. A government which says it can speak in this way is to them an

undemocratic one, and are they wrong?

It should be added that when propaganda depends too much upon officials, "working through channels" and "observing protocol," precious time is certain to be wasted. Effective propaganda often calls for a quick answer, a prompt reaction to a situation. Indeed, this is one of the most important rules of psychological warfare. Such a rule cannot be applied if one has to wait for officials to make up their minds, to put their findings into directives, to change their minds again, and then to send the revised directives to the executive branches of the propaganda machine.

Furthermore, official propaganda is handicapped because it is likely to be too "diplomatic" in its approach. In other words, it is mild and without punch. There is no greater blunder in psychological warfare than to show weakness, particularly when dealing with communism.

An additional reason for the failure of official propaganda has to do with the human element. Psychological warfare being a creative occupation requires a flexible and unfettered mind. No creative work can be done successfully under strict control. Actually, in such cases one cannot speak about creative work at all. Civil servants are not good propagandists. Diplomats either. When America speaks to foreign countries "with one voice" the actual speakers who enunciate in their native tongues are anonymous voices. There is no possibility for a speaker to develop his own personality, to become known to his listeners, and to create a personal and direct contact with his audience. This procedure violates one of the basic rules of good psychological radio warfare. Everybody knows that no broadcasting station ever attracts a large listening audience without radio stars.

Would you listen to your favorite station with the same interest if it offered you nothing but a series of unknowns?

It might be asked, what about communist propaganda? It is official too, and yet it seems to be successful.

The answer is quite simple. Communist propaganda is not as clever and effective as many people think. If it sometimes makes headway it is largely because of our own failures and clumsiness, frequently so apparent that the most primitive propaganda machine would be able to exploit them.

Finally, speaking about communist propaganda and its effects, it should be noted that it follows the rules of psychological warfare mentioned earlier that the Americans do not follow.

In view of all this it is not surprising that the U.S.A. is not winning the cold war even among our friends, or those who, being anti-communists, are supposed to be our friends. It seems fantastic that America has so few real friends, in view of what the American people did, and are doing, for the common cause. The U.S.A. has assumed the leadership of the free world in combatting the communist menace and in promoting true progress. Every American citizen is making great sacrifices, much greater than citizens of many other lands on this side of the Iron Curtain. Thousands of American boys are dying in Korea. But in spite of all this, the U.S.A. is more misunderstood than it was when it was isolated from Europe. Britain seems to think more in terms of the non-existing empire than in terms of reality. France and Italy are still full of communists. Germany is arrogant again. The Middle East and the Far East are suspicious and antagonistic. There is no escaping these unpleasant facts which plague us in spite of the Marshall Plan, Point Four Pro-

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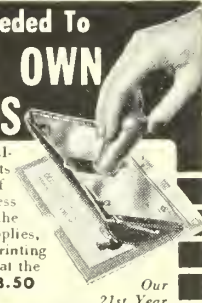
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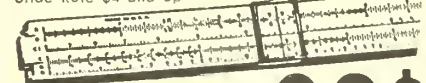
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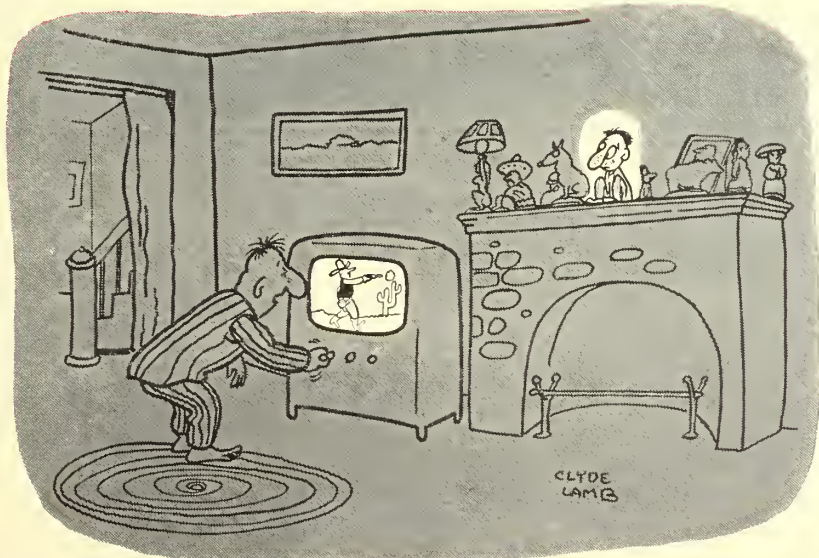
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It is really amazing that America, with her reputation for high-powered advertising and selling in business, and with so many first-class newspapermen and radio experts, cannot successfully use the art of publicity to promote America overseas. When they try to "sell" their country abroad, however, they fail dismally. One reason for it is



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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

rather natural. It is a known fact that it is a rare person who can ever "sell" himself so well as someone else can do the job for him. But just because of this fact it is surprising that Americans do not profit by collaborating with foreign experts. Here again the reason is the official character of the State Department's Information Service. Its foreign staff is often chosen not on the basis of professional qualifications, but according to whether the foreigners will be docile civil servants who will follow orders strictly. For this work the country doesn't need such "yes men," but individuals with initiative, professional knowledge and creative abilities.

It would be wrong to conclude that psychological warfare should be placed entirely in private hands. Official control and collaboration with government agencies must exist. Official guidance is most necessary. But to have the psychological warfare agency as a branch of the foreign policy makers does not seem advisable, as results up to now have shown. The job of a country's propaganda is not primarily to interpret its foreign policy, but to present and interpret all important events and trends and aims, and to depict the life of the country and the people, even when these portrayals are not completely favorable. Since the real aim of psycho-

logical warfare is to bring over to our side as many people and nations as possible, the truth—even the unpleasant truth—has to be told. Finally, since psychological warfare influences all other activities engaged in the struggle against communism its proper importance must be recognized. Propaganda should not be subordinated to any one single official department, and all official departments should, to a certain extent at least, be subordinated in some measure to the requirements of psychological warfare.

It follows that the primary agency for informing public opinion abroad should be based on a compromise. It should have an independent character and it should employ persons who are truly experts. At the same time it should follow the policy of the government. Setting up such an agency for psychological warfare should not be difficult. England did so during World War II. The British Broadcasting Corporation was only to a certain extent under government control, and there were no government officials in the organization. It is for these reasons that the B.B.C. was able to perform a splendid job.

There are today two examples which prove that America can do what ought to be done. One is the Radio in American Sector in Berlin (RIAS) which is considered the most successful propaganda agency from the West. The Russians call it "worse than poison gas." Yet, RIAS, although run by the Information Service of the U. S. High Commissioner, employs only five Americans and about 700 Germans. Within certain obvious limits, they speak freely, knowing what they should say and how to say it without merely presenting translations or rewrites of official material. One reason for the success of RIAS, according to European propaganda experts, is that the State Department keeps its hands off. A somewhat similar case is Radio Free Europe in New York which is only two years old. Yet, this agency has already achieved a high professional standard.

Perhaps things will change for the better with official propaganda too. It has finally been realized, it seems, that the official character of the "campaign of truth" was not producing results. A few months ago, the State Department reorganized the foreign information service and an International Information Administration under Dr. Wilson Compton was set up in an effort to compromise with those who advocate a fully independent American agency for psychological warfare. While it is too early to say how things will work out now, the setting up of an administration of a more independent character proves that criticism leveled at our propaganda was justified.

THE END

They Give Craftsmen A Break

(Continued from page 25)

guilds themselves have been organized for educational purposes, with programs covering the subjects of design, techniques, materials, and marketing presented by speakers and by discussion. And the chance for craftsmen in one field to know each other and talk over common problems is invaluable.

"This craft teaching program has proved a necessity in order to accomplish our purpose of helping to augment incomes," says A. Cooper Ballentine, president of the League. "Great care is given to the selection of teachers of superior training and ability. In competitive markets, only good craftsmanship can survive. Whenever possible, individual instruction is given to handicapped persons and others living in areas where there are no classes."

When a craftsman-student's work has reached a degree of professionalism, it is submitted to a jury. From the League's beginning, the jury system has been one of its most important features. Besides the local jury that passes on all articles made by the local members before they may be accepted for the local shop, there is a state jury which endeavors to give constructive criticism as to design, workmanship, and saleability. This is why you will find no gimcracks, no trashy novelties. The jury also studies the market to prevent overproduction of certain items. From group discussions come new ideas, suggested by volunteer scouts who visit various sections or range through museums and colonial records.

"There has been no expectation of making all the members of the League entirely self-supporting through handicraft alone, but mainly of helping them supplement other earnings while experiencing at the same time the joy of creative activity," Mr. Campbell states. "No, the League may not be big business, but the scheme has worked so well that its \$8,000 sales in 1932 have now increased to \$150,000. Of this amount three-fourths is paid to the craftsmen, while the other 25 percent goes for operational expenses."

What type of people make up the organization of the League? Just everyday Americans, such as housewives, farmers, people in retirement, or young men who want to make a living or supplement incomes by working with their hobbies or special talents. One World War II vet, for example, liked to study the habits of birds. While in service in Germany, he learned to whittle to ease his mind while under trying experiences. Soon, he found himself whittling the shapes of German land birds. On his return to the United States, he heard of the work of the League in New

Hampshire and moved there. Through the help of the director, Jess Blackstone's birds carved of wood became a steady seller.

If you should visit the little village of Monroe, in the northern part of the state, on a Monday night, you would find most of the housewives in the basement of the school house. On closer investigation you would see these women hard at work on woodcarving trays, dishes, bowls, etc.—for here is the Monroe Women's Craft Club. "We started back in 1947 with sixteen women all interested in woodcarving," said Mrs. Harriet Hinman, the group's director. "Working with the League, which furnished us instructors, we advanced to a point where we can now design and work on our own. We meet every Monday to solve special problems, discuss new techniques and have a social time. The women have fun pursuing their hobby, and make it a profitable one too by selling their carvings through all the shops of the League. Our membership has increased to thirty-six members, also."

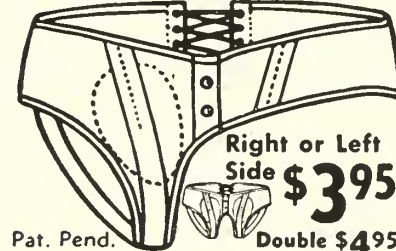
Young people of the State of New Hampshire are encouraged by special classes taught to Girl and Boy Scouts, 4H clubs, and other youth groups. A fine example of the progress of this youth movement is fifteen-year-old League member Roger Kramer, of Bridgewater. By selling his animals carved of wood cut from nearby forests, he helps his handicapped father support their family.

The most colorful event of New Hampshire's gay summer season is the League's annual Craftsman's Fair, usually held early in August. Like a gypsy caravansary, the craftsmen of New Hampshire gather for five days to sell and display their wares. For many of them it is the one time in the year when they can meet in a group. They flock in from the lakes and mountains, the cities and farms, for five glorious days of comradeship and united effort.

There is no church-bazaar atmosphere at the fair; here is where you can see all the crafts in the making; the loom in action; the delicate art of the silversmith; the more noisy shaping of the worker in pewter and copper; and the blobs of clay becoming jugs and bowls under the potter's skillful touch. Visitors from many states come to see, admire and ask questions. More than 20,000 attended the fair last year and purchased some \$22,000 worth of crafts shown there.

The excellent work being done by the League has attracted many well known craftsmen to New Hampshire. Among these are ex-Army Air Corpsman Ed-

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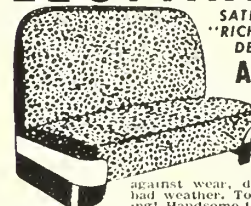
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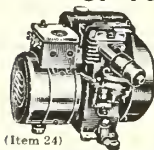
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win Scheier and his wife Mary. This young couple are among the top names in the field of contemporary American pottery; they have won more prizes in the annual Ceramic National Exhibitions than any other person or couple in the United States. Their work is also part of the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cleveland Museum, the Walker Art Institute in Minneapolis, and many other museums throughout the country. Like all of the other well known craftsmen of the League, the Scheiers are constantly working with beginners to improve the design and quality of their articles.

The state has used its arts and crafts service to help rehabilitate veterans of both wars. "We have plenty of evidence of rehabilitation in the workings of our service," remarked Mr. Campbell. "Ernie Young, sightless veteran of World War II, is one of our finest examples of this program." Losing his eyesight during action in the CBI Theatre after spending fifteen years in the Army, Ernie took vocational tests at Walter Reed Hospital which indicated a strong flair for the creative arts. He painted and did charcoal studies before the loss of his sight, but he had never attempted pottery. Through an arrangement with the Veterans Administration, he learned basic skills which enable him to carry on alone after only a year's training.

The crafts service is also ideal for persons in retirement. For instance, one of the veteran craftsmen of the League is Fred S. Wilman, who has a metal-

working shop in the basement of his home. It was back in 1934 that Mr. Wilman started working at what was at first just a pleasant hobby of metal work, but later turned out to be a steady occupation. He happened to hear that the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts was holding a class in metal work near his home, and enrolled in it. His progress was rapid, and in the following year when the mill he worked in was closed, he took up metal work seriously.

It is a rare and happy individual who has the ability and good sense to do what he really enjoys, and Mr. Wilman seems to be an example of that phenomenon. Retiring at a rather early age from regular employment while still active and enjoying life, he is his own boss at work which has proved pleasant and, what is more, quite profitable.

The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts has given many people a new interest in life, a pride in good craftsmanship, better health and happiness, as well as a financial return. The spirit of cooperation within this organization is an inspiration to all, especially in today's world of dissension. A democratic undertaking from the first, it has brought together men and women from every walk of life into an enterprise reflective of their common effort and pride in their work. Other states are now organizing and sponsoring craft programs, but all too few are willing to take the chance that New Hampshire did with their program "to help the people to help themselves." THE END



WATMAN

"He's been out of the Army five years now. Why can't he learn to toss a salad like the rest of us?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Pay As You Go?

(Continued from page 17)

of toll roads. Mr. East puts it this way:

"The highway user has been told and re-told that the fuel tax which he pays is a toll for the use of the highway. This toll during 1951 will exceed \$1¼ billion, exclusive of the federal tax of 1½ cents a gallon. This toll will be collected by some 500,000 men through more than 200,000 gas stations. These are our modern tolls."

How have U.S. highways fared from these stupendous toll collections? Not well. And the reasons are supplied by the National Highway Users Conference, Inc., an organization made up of large truck and bus line operators. They claim that political expediency is the most powerful influence for toll road financing. Secondly, the misuse of highway user funds in the past is one of the chief factors contributing to agitation for toll roads. Unfortunately, this diversion and dispersion continue today in many states where good roads are needed. Diversion alone, which is the practice of spending highway user taxes for non-highway purposes, is estimated to have cost 93,313 miles of highways in the U. S. in a recent 13-year period.

Dispersion has also been costly to the nation's road systems, the Conference points out. Dispersion means spending road funds without proper controls or where expenditures are not justified by need. The hundreds of millions of dollars misused through dispersion could have built many miles of needed highways.

What is the answer, assuming that the old twins, Dispersion and Diversion, will doubtless be with us for a long time? The U. S. Bureau of Public

Roads, while violently opposed to toll roads, tells us that nearly half of the highways which receive federal aid are in serious need of repairs. According to them it will take some 20 years and about \$60 billion to put our nationwide system of roads in "just fair" driving condition.

If the men who handle the funds derived from gas taxes and license fees—the road building and maintenance money—cannot be trusted to "put it all in," then the case for the toll road is materially strengthened.

Here is another factor militating against new free road construction. The voters in some states have turned down state bond issues for free road programs. Thus, in order to get roads built, some means of financing other than taxation must be employed.

It does not take a popular vote to create toll road authorities as it does to create a bond issue to be supported by state taxes. The State Legislature can, in most states, authorize a toll road authority and give it the necessary powers for raising funds, based on revenues only. The fact that so many state legislatures have authorized turnpike authorities seems to be evidence that in future a great amount of progress in road financing and construction will be based solely on the revenues which the tolls provide. It will in no way involve state credit or federal aid.

That seems to be one of the clinching arguments in favor of toll roads—that tolls are paid by the cars and trucks which use them, not by the taxpayers.

Lined up *against* the toll road are several formidable factions. The Depart-

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The American Legion Magazine • May, 1952 • 59



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ment of Commerce and other federal bodies oppose the toll road supporters in every one of their claims, and charge that the idea is "a return to 18th century thinking."

The National Highway Users Conference vehemently attacks the pet contention of toll road boosters—that the cost of toll roads is borne exclusively by those who use them and that no one is compelled to use them.

Says the Conference: "This contention is a particularly specious one. Phrased another way, it amounts to this—that the toll road has the advantage

WALLY



(From May, 1939 A.L.M.)

of forcing those who use a particular road to pay for it, instead of making other people who may not use it pay.

"Carried to its logical conclusion, this contention would result in complete chaos for our road system. Should this philosophy prevail, those motorists who travel principal highways would object to use of their highway taxes for any roads but those roads. The rural resident would balk at paying taxes for any roads but those in his immediate neighborhood which he most uses. This would be a fiscal provincialism which, if we had practiced it in the past, would have throttled our highway development."

H. S. Fairbank, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads, says: "This Bureau is strongly opposed to toll financing . . . The most favorable locations for successful toll road operations have already been selected. The movement will taper off with the exhaustion of the better prospects."

Fairbank brings up a point that has had little or no mention in toll road propaganda. He writes: "The largest stream of traffic and the most serious highway problems are on the main routes approaching cities and through them. No one has yet described a satisfactory method of toll collection under urban and city conditions and it does not appear likely that toll road operation will be attempted." Several cities have studied and abandoned the idea.

The Bureau takes a more lenient view

of toll bridges "where the revenues are devoted to payment of costs and the bridge is to become free when the debt is retired. Toll bridges are almost invariably constructed where there was no bridge before. The toll bridge is not in competition with a free bridge which consequently gets most of the traffic. The public does not have to support two facilities."

Referring to the subject of *when* the major toll roads now operating will become free, Fairbank said, "In twenty or thirty years after construction, there will be the problem of replacing worn-out surfaces."

The American Automobile Association, a powerful and valuable organization celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year, takes a dim view of any plan designed to dig the motorist for more taxes or fees. That means toll roads.

Three-A says in explaining why gas and other taxes have failed in providing adequate and needed highways: "The states generally have been guilty of spending a disproportionate amount of available funds on roads of comparatively minor traffic significance. There has been altogether too much spending road money where voters live, rather than where the traffic moves."

Expanding further, Three-A says: "Ideally, the toll highway or toll bridge should revert to the state and become free after it has paid off its cost and upkeep. However, things don't always work out like that in practice. In the New York Metropolitan area, for example, revenues from tolls of a completed facility are used for the building of a new facility and so on, it appears, ad infinitum."

While the Legislative Conference of Ohio Motor Carriers is solidly behind Ohio's proposed 240-mile toll strip, the American Trucking Associations, Inc., a huge national organization, shouts "No!" to all tolls. They point out that the trucking industry constitutes 17 percent of the total number of motor vehicles in the nation—there are 8,600,000 trucks—but pays more than 30 percent of the highway-user taxes. Why should we pay more? they ask. The toll fee for a truck to drive 160 miles over the Pennsylvania Turnpike runs from \$6 to \$7.50—four or more cents a mile.

That's how the two factions—for and against—stack up. Yet, with most of the cards against them, toll road planners are blithely sketching new routes from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico. These planners have two potent arguments in their favor. First, the autoists' apparent willingness to pay extra to drive fast and fairly safely over highways that lack most of the headaches of free roads; second, that tolls are actually financing new speedways and paying their upkeep. The Pennsylvania

Turnpike, opened in 1940, is a notable example of fast and substantial returns. Also the Maine Turnpike, which grossed more than \$1 million in 1950, two years ahead of estimates.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike was the "opener." After World War II ended, a dozen states got into the game. The tempo for tolls is rapidly increasing.

And so it goes. Yet, while toll facilities have gained a firm footing in several areas, dissension is mounting in various quarters. Many motorists in the New York area are griping about the multiplicity of "pay" strips they are forced to drive over to get where they're going. A dime here and a half dollar there rapidly piles up, especially since one has to fork over again returning home.

It doesn't end with individual bickering; ill-will between communities has flared up in one or two areas of heavy toll concentrations. The New York Automobile Club yells loudly at Westchester County for forcing folks from the city to kick in on tolls. The Westchesterites shout back that Westchester taxpayers have spent millions on roads without getting a dime from New York State—"so why shouldn't we soak 'em?"

This wrangle is comparatively negligible. The New York Automobile Club has had the Port of New York Authority under fire for years. The Authority controls many toll bridges and tunnels between New York and New Jersey. The Club has made frequent demands for an investigation into the Authority's reasons for not reducing toll rates.

On February 12, 1949, John R. Crossley, Chairman of the New York-New Jersey Conference for Toll Reduction, wrote the Authority: "... You are forcing the motorist involuntarily to underwrite the entire port program—

not only those relating to bridges and tunnels, which he willingly assumes as his responsibility, but also those relating to truck terminals, waterfront development, and airport projects, which at best provide only passing benefits to the motorist.

"Do you suppose that the airlines, bus operators, truck interests or steamship lines would be willing to provide the credit, establish the collateral or finance facilities to be used almost exclusively by motorists? Why then should the motorist be used as a crutch on which they depend for support?"

Toll-weary drivers sometimes ask: "When will toll rates be reduced?" In my entire investigation, I found only one toll facility—the Charter Oak Road in Connecticut—that had dropped its rates from ten cents to a nickel (to a penny for resident commuters).

Whether this indicates that all toll facilities, when sufficiently amortized, will lower their rates, nobody hazards a guess.

In case you're thinking that toll roads are something new on the traveler's agenda, take note. England began using them about 1345, and by 1800 she had toll gates on 23,000 miles of her roads, good and bad. They faded out around 1860, with the passing of the stagecoach. But they had a "run" of 500 years!

America's first toll road opened in 1790—between Philadelphia and Lancaster. By 1850, Pennsylvania had 428 turnpike authorities going full blast. At the turn of the century there were still more than 1,000 miles of toll roads in that state, but with few exceptions they had vanished by the early 1920s.

This is a picture of the toll gate, noxious oldster, as it begins to swing again today. It's had a lusty rebirth. THE END

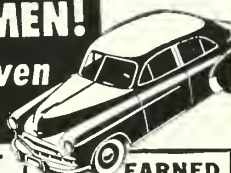


GOLDSTEIN

"I do hope I'm not interrupting your train of thought."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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What You Get For Your Fishing License Money

(Continued from page 23)

called the "eyed" stage. Three weeks later the eggs hatch and the cycle has begun — the tiny trout is born.

Now is the most critical time of all: Artificial feeding. The nurse-maiding. No two states feed their fish alike, but they all agree that it is difficult and extremely hazardous to the young fish. For example, small fish choke easily and if the food isn't ground finely, put through the smallest grinding dyes several times, soon after a morning feeding it is possible to see thousands of the little guys floating to the surface — choked to death.

Fish eat many times a day. They are fed often but frugally. If too much food is placed in the rearing pond (where the small hatched fish grow to releasing size) it will sink to the bottom and decay, causing pollution of the water and killing the fish. On the other hand if the fish aren't fed enough they become weak and undernourished and remain a dwarf size.

Oregon, under the able guidance of Reino O. Koski, aquatic biologist, has been conducting feeding experiments with gratifying results. Working on the theory that healthy, well-fed fish are able to withstand disease and the usual parasites even when hatcheries are operating at maximum capacity, Oregon has worked out a low mortality rate and spanking healthy hatchery fish for her sportsmen. "Feed 'em high and catch 'em healthy," seems to be Oregon's motto.

Now I suppose you think that this ought to about complete the process. All the men at the hatcheries have to do is release the well-fed happy fish in

appropriate streams and the lucky license holder dunks a line and comes up with a nice shiny trout. It's not that simple.

Other jobs such as keeping the rearing ponds clean and disinfected, waging a constant battle against death dealing microscopic parasites, the never-ending task of keeping the food fresh and at the correct temperature, grading and redistributing the fish according to size, weight and state of health — all these routine and wearying tasks are necessary to make the planting of fish in your favorite streams possible.

And how is the actual stocking done? Tank trucks, sectioned fish planting boats, mules and horses and even airplanes are used to get the fish in the proper stream for you to catch. Tank trucks are interesting gadgets: Insulated tanks are mounted on two ton (sometimes larger) trucks. A circulating pump draws water through a carefully screened outlet and sprays it above the water level. This process aerates the water, prevents the loss of oxygen which is necessary to keep the fish alive.

Long ago the men who nurse your fish for you found that distribution was one of the most important facets in planting. In Colorado, they found that a whole season's stocking of trout was caught within one mile of the point where the fish were initially released. Consequently, to give all anglers a break, it is necessary to disperse the planted fish.

All this adds up to what? Two words could answer that question: *Work* and *money*. Let me tell you a true story that may help to outline more clearly

this picture which we are trying to paint.

Last year a friend of mine decided he didn't much care for the competition in trout stream fishing and determined to stock a stream of his own which ran through his property and ended in a small pond which also belonged to him.

He went to a commercial hatchery, bought 100 fingerlings and fifty 12-inch trout. The small fish cost him 50¢ each and the big trout a buck and a half per pound. Then he had to buy costly feeds and do a nurse-maid job on the fish that brings back nightmares even today. They *had* to be fed several times a day, and they *had* to be fed correctly ground food in a given proportion at a given time. It ended up with his losing half of the fish and catching about one third of the remainder. Roughly he figured that one pound of trout cost him more than three dollars. Of course he could have brought this figure down considerably by buying both fish and food in quantity. But he didn't want that much. Just a few for himself.

Even so, the cost to the states per pound of fish isn't much less. The state of Washington which boasts that its expenditure on fish food is probably the lowest of any western state came up with the figure of \$1.25 per pound of hatchery-raised fish! This despite the fact that last year's crop came to 600,000 pounds.

The picture needs a few more strokes of color. We have been cautioned by all of the state authorities to enlighten you fishermen about the complex job of the fish and wildlife or conservation agencies of your states. And the hatcheries are only a part of their program.

John B. Moyle, Research Supervisor of the Fisheries Unit of Minnesota puts the whole thing neatly:

"All of us are basically agriculturally minded, we think in terms of planting corn; corn comes up; corn is harvested. Fine, if we remember that the farmer plows the ground, fertilizes and cultivates it. This is the principle on which fish stocking operated for 75 years. Great success in some places, miserable failure in others. It succeeded where a species of fish was introduced into waters where there was no competition — such as stocking trout in waters that had few fish of any kind. It succeeded where there happened to be space and food in the aquatic environment that was not being occupied — such as stocking wall-eyed pike in large bass-panfish waters."

Get the idea? There's more to this than the mere hatching and planting of fish.

A. B. Cook, Jr., assistant chief of Michigan's fish division claims that



"I promised I would stand by you in sickness and in health . . . I don't remember saying anything about coming out to get you in a pouring rain."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"Fish hatching or culture is an important phase of the state's conservation program, but our activities have been broadened to include all phases of fisheries management. The tools are regulatory measures, research, environmental improvement, and a program for securing and developing public access sites on lakes and streams."

Indiana is trying experiments to control by chemical means excessive vegetation in streams and ponds, and has successfully used a combination of black aniline dye and commercial fertilizer.

Kentucky probably operates the largest farm pond fish program in the country. To date they have been stocking bass and bluegill. This state has helped farmers in digging and preparing farm ponds. Today there are 100,000 farm ponds in Kentucky: the state stocked 25,000 ponds with more than 2,000,000 bass in 1951. Conservation officials continue to improve fishing conditions by keeping the ponds clean and placing the fish in aquatic environment where they have a good chance to thrive. They call this program "Fishing in the backyard," mainly because it has given the lucky citizens of that state opportunity to fish in areas where it once was impossible.

Probably one of the most important functions of the fisheries divisions of the conservation agencies of your states is the fish rescue work. In many cases fish really do need rescuing. Often sport fish fight a losing battle of trying to live in ponds and streams where the food is scarce and of the wrong type, or they may be living with other types of fish that are stronger and rapidly destroying them. New Jersey rescued 468,862 of these fish last year—everything from bass to catfish, and redistributed them in waters where they would have a chance for survival.

Ponds, lakes and streams that are located in state parks and are open to public fishing are also the center of much attention and activity these days. The proper fish are stocked in these waters and nature is given a helping hand by the conservation agencies.

Massachusetts posts conspicuous signs pointing out its public fishing ground. Large black letters, NOTICE, PUBLIC FISHING GROUNDS BEGIN HERE, are tacked in hard-to-miss spots. This state publishes a magazine or a Public Fishing Grounds Guide. Most states do. If you're interested in knowing more about the fishing in state parks and the public fishing grounds in your state or in any state merely write to the conservation agency in that particular state; mark the letter for the attention of the Fisheries Division. In nearly every case the conservation headquarters is in the capital city.

Now let's get a little heavy. Let's pile up a few facts and figures—some statistics. The big state of Pennsylvania with its shining fleet of 47 tank trucks released 406,408,887 fish of several species in its waters last year. Unlike some states, Pennsylvania's entire fishing program is supported by the fishermen themselves through the purchase of resident fishing licenses.

The comparatively small state of Connecticut poured 286,205 legal size trout and 639,423 fry and fingerling trout out of its three fish hatcheries. Not believing in a large put-and-take system, Connecticut concentrates much of its activity on rescue work and the improving of aquatic conditions for native fish in their natural habitat.

Wyoming, one of the luckier states, with a great natural propagation of fish in the streams and lakes in the park areas, nevertheless believes in the planting system. In 1950, Wyoming planted 3,358,240 fish, of which 3,273,000 were trout or semi-cold water varieties. Fishing pressure has increased tremendously in this state and at present it seems to be the mecca of the trout rodmen.

Colorado goes one better. The same excellent natural conditions exist there but even so, in 1951 some 8,898,000 trout were hatched and released; of this number 3,324,000 were catchable fish over six inches in length. Colorado has 120 people engaged in its fish management operation and the yearly budget exceeds one million dollars.

Indiana is getting up a nice head of steam in her program: Last year she dispersed 45,000 brown trout fingerlings, 47,500 brook trout fingerlings, 110,118 rainbow trout fingerlings, 6,492 legal size rainbow and 3,224 catching size brown trout. All of these fish were transported from Neosho, Missouri and Northville, Michigan. No small task.

Wisconsin plunked over 25 species in the total amount of 158,136,376 in her waters and geared up a new watershed management program on her rivers and trout streams.

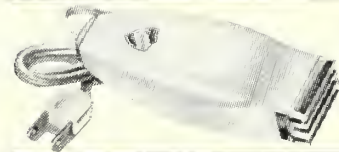
Tennessee averages about 100,000 out-of-state fishermen a year and has some 600,000 acres of game fish water. Her director of state and game fish division, John Findlay, claims most of her warm water fish die of old age. Even though the natural conditions are excellent and the reproduction of fish high, her three hatcheries and two trout rearing stations turned out 50,000 brown trout and 50,000 rainbow trout last year.

This year when you plunk down the three or four dollars for your fishing license do it with good cheer. Those dollars are being well spent and you personally are putting a fish in a stream with every nickel of every dollar.

THE END

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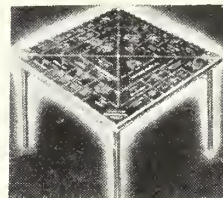


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Parting Shots



UNSKILLED LABOR

*Though painting and the likes of me
Are not too well acquainted,
The porch I paint could never be
As bad as I am painted!"*

— AVERY GILES

NO SALE

A gangly cowhand was browsing through a department store in Dallas. Finally a clerk approached and asked him if she could be of service.

"No thanks, ma'am," he drawled. "I reckon not. I ain't never seen so much I could do without."

— MORRIS PAST

LONG BRIDGE

Bridge players always
Imploringly blubber,
Though it's midnight and past,
"Let's play one more rubber."

Just one more rubber,
That's all, beg the wretches.
But hand after hand,
How that rubber stretches!

— RICHARD ARMOUR

HO HUM

The country minister ended his sermon and then announced that he would like all the Board to remain after the service for a few minutes. A stranger in the village made his way to the front pew and seated himself with the deacons and elders. The minister approached him.

"My dear sir," he said hesitatingly, "perhaps you misunderstood. I asked that only the Board remain."

"Well, that includes me," replied the stranger. "I certainly was never more bored in my life."

— DAN BENNETT

LOYALTY

*When people, with snarls and with sneers,
Ask "Why do you put up with Sears,
That terrible swine?"*

*I reply, "Auld Lang Syne —
He's a friend I have hated for years!"*

— BERTON BRALEY

A DISJOINTED WORLD

It isn't weakened principles that are hamstringing the United Nations — it's weak-kneed principals.

— D. O. FLYNN

LION LADY

The door to door peddler looked doubtfully at the huge animal lying on the front porch. "What breed is your dog?" he asked the little old lady rocking nearby.

"I don't really know," she answered, "my nephew sent it from Africa."

"It's the queerest looking dog I ever saw," observed the salesman.

"It was a lot queerer looking," said the old lady, "before I cut its mane off."

— AL SPONG

PRESTO

*A gal takes her time beautifying
Unless she has definite plans,
But nothing improves her appearance
Faster, it seems, than a man's!*

— F. G. KERNAN



"It's germ warfare! They unloosed a guy with mumps against us!"

WRONG SOLUTION

A wife was determined to break her husband's habit of swearing, which he not only would do at considerable length but with a passionate fervor. One day, hurting himself somewhat while chopping wood, he really let go with a string of cuss words, loudly and without sting. Determined to shame him, his wife gritted her teeth and repeated everything he said, word for word. The husband stared at her for a moment, then, shaking his head critically, said, "You've got the right words, honey, but no lilt."

— HAROLD HELFER

RELATIVITY

*I'm bored to extinction with Harrison;
His crude stupid ways are embarrassin',
He's dull as they come,
But I'm friends with the bum
For he makes me feel bright by comparison.*

— DIRCK POORE

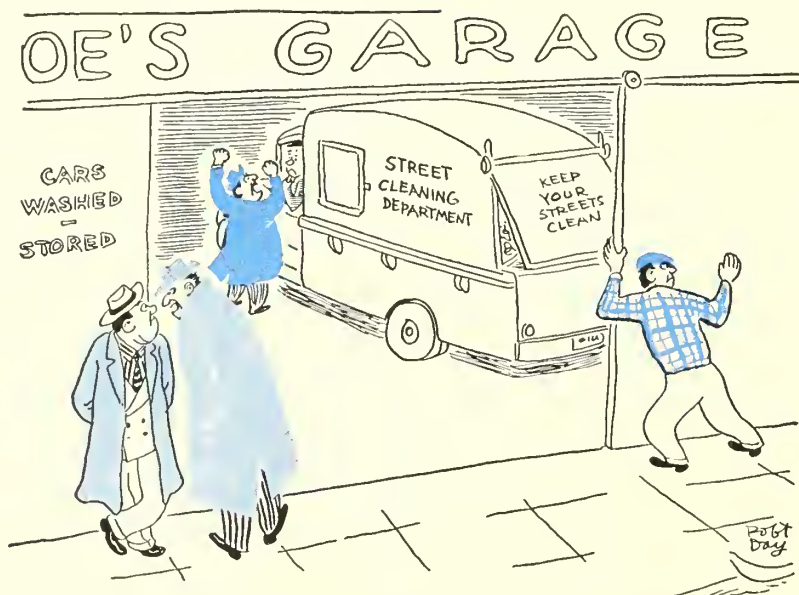
WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION IN KOREA

A new replacement was walking up a hill to take over as guard on a mountain top outpost. As he approached the post, the sentry cried: "Halt! Jacob's?"

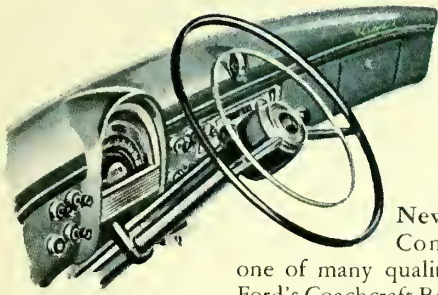
"Jacob's," was the first part of the password for the night which was "Jacob's Ladder."

Staring into the muzzle of the sentry's carbine, the replacement got excited and blurted out, "M . . . my name isn't Jacobs. My . . . my name is Roberts."

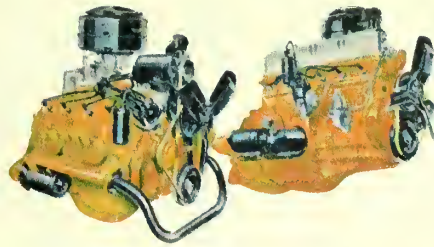
He got the hill, anyway.



"If only Maxie could learn what kind of loads to high-jack."



New Flight-Style Control Panel—one of many quality features of Ford's Coachcraft Bodies—blends into the doors in a sweeping curve. Controls are easier to reach, instruments easier to read.



New higher compression in both the new 101-h.p. Mileage Maker Six, with overhead valves, and in the 110-h.p. Strato-Star V-8! And both have the Automatic Power Pilot so they deliver all their "go" on "regular" gasoline.



New Full-Circle Visibility really lets you see where you're going and where you've been. You have the safety advantages of a huge one-piece windshield and a car-wide rear window plus side windows that are picture-window big.



New Power-Pivot Pedals are suspended from above! They're easier to operate. They give the driver more foot space, eliminate drafty holes in the floor.

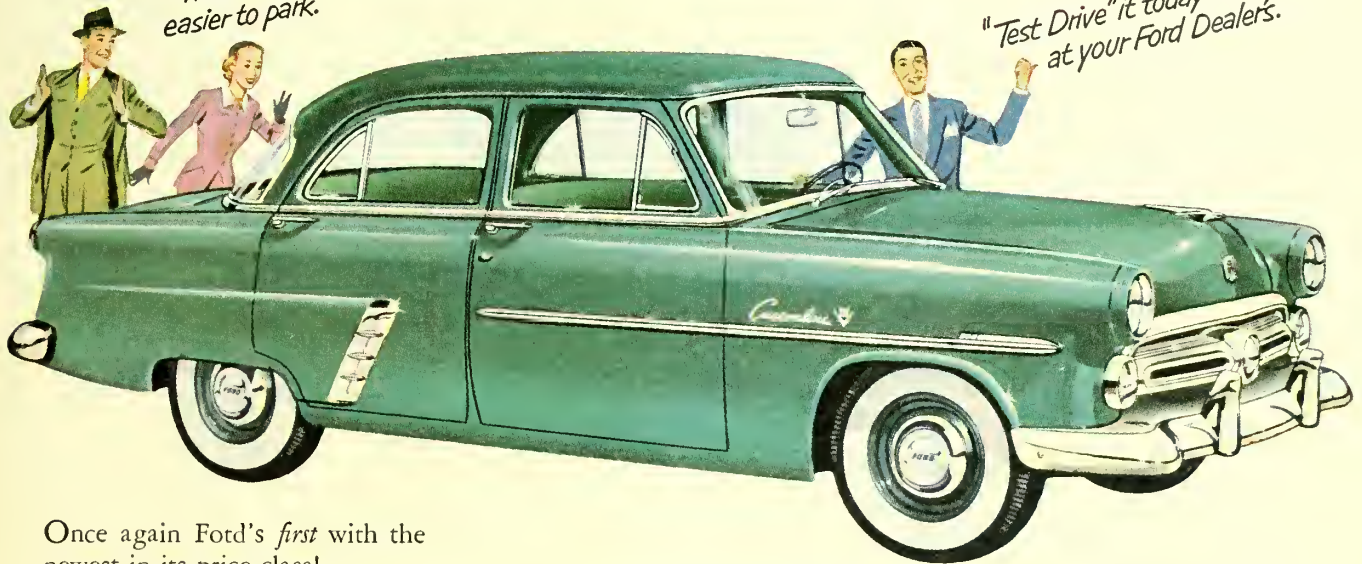
Ford's first with the newest!

That rear window is as wide as the car.

Makes it easier to park.

It's the Ablest Car on the American Road

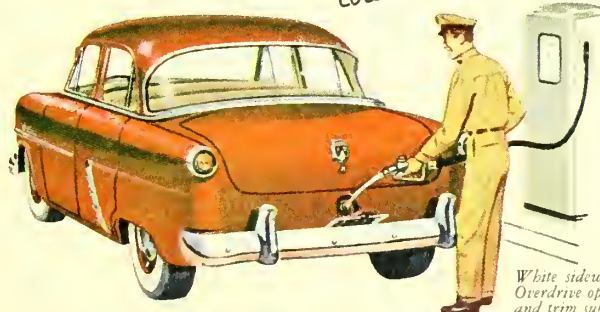
"Test Drive" it today at your Ford Dealers.



Once again Ford's *first* with the newest in its price class!

The 1952 Ford is available in more models and in more color and upholstery combinations than any other car in its field. In addition, it is the only low-priced car to offer three drives: Fordomatic, Overdrive, and Conventional. Your Ford Dealer invites you to "Test Drive" a '52 Ford today. You'll agree it's the ablest car on the American road! You can pay more, but you can't buy better!

Ford's new Center-Fill Fueling cuts down spillage.

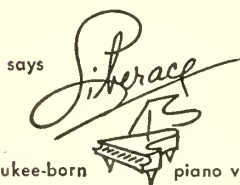


New Center-Fill Fueling makes gassing-up convenient from either side of the pump. With no long filler pipe in the way, the luggage compartment is a suitcase bigger. And the rear license plate is spring-mounted to conceal the gas cap!

White sidewall tires (if available), Fordomatic, and Overdrive optional at extra cost. Equipment, accessories and trim subject to change without notice.

"Blatz is Milwaukee's Finest Beer ..."

It's Milwaukee's favorite beer,
I'm from Milwaukee,
I ought to know!"



Famed Milwaukee-born piano virtuosa



• "Milwaukee is my home town," says Liberace, shown here with his valuable collection of one-of-a-kind piano miniatures. "Many people I meet on tour are surprised to learn that Blatz, in Milwaukee, outsells every other brand by a wide margin!"



• "Blatz tastes so good it's Milwaukee's favorite beer. That's quite a testimonial coming from the people living right in the beer capital of America. Make your next glass of beer Blatz. You'll find it everywhere. It'll be *your* favorite, too."

Today, taste



Milwaukee's finest beer!